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No. 8



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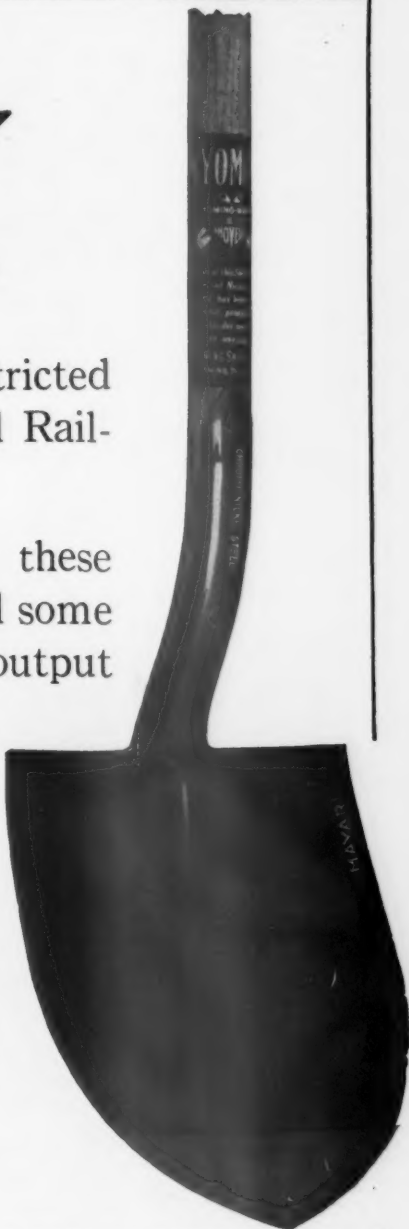
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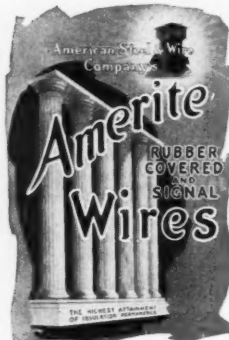
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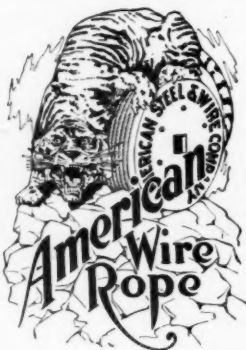
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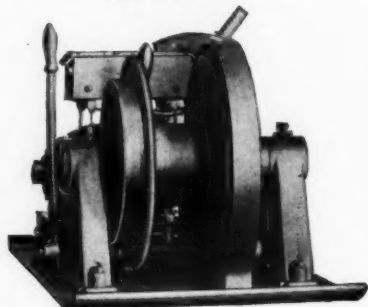
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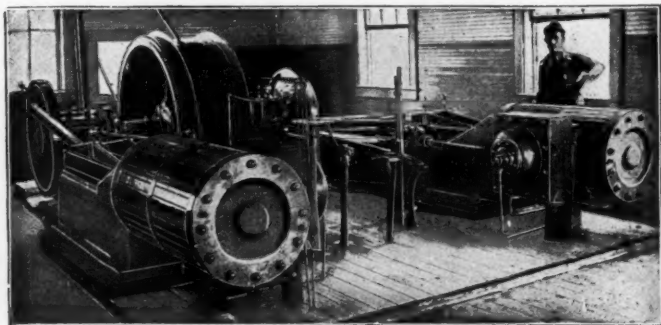
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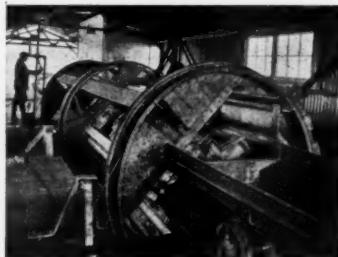
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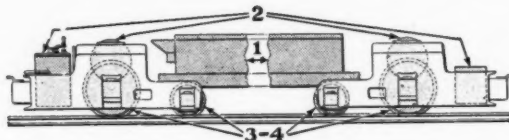


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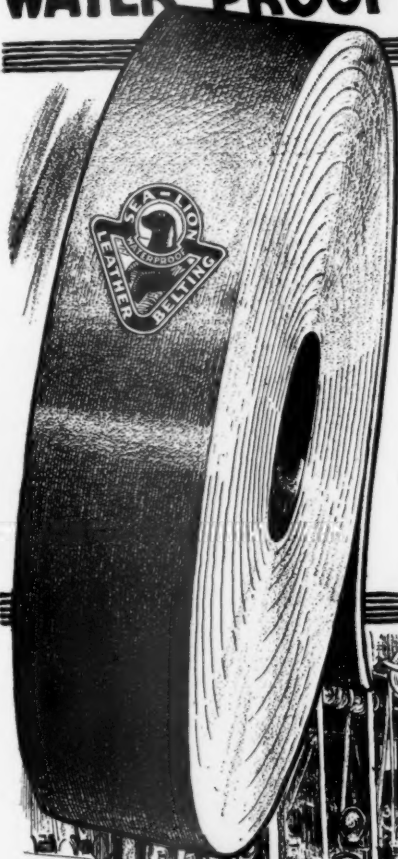
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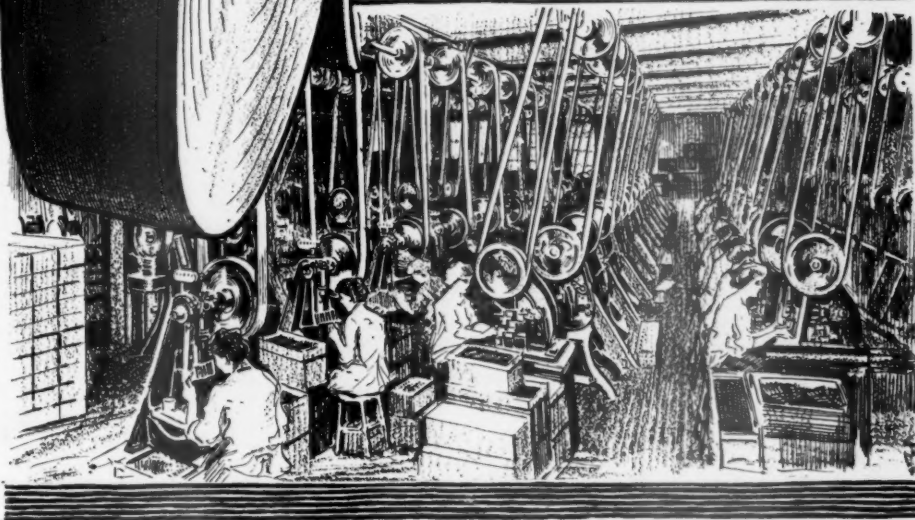
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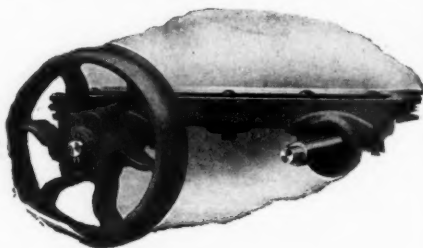
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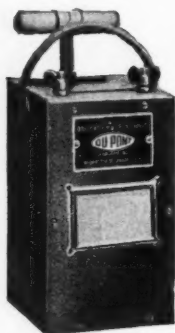
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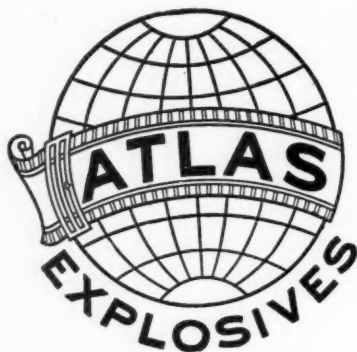
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The United States has enormous deposits of iron ore, and of coal with which to smelt it. So far as the supply of iron is concerned, our Government need not look outside its boundaries; but sight should not be lost of the all important fact that we do not now produce nearly enough nickel, manganese, or chromium.

Van. H. Manning

Director, U. S. Bureau of Mines

made by the Company play a very large part in producing the ores and metals upon which the country depends for victory in the war. In turn our production of explosives depends, as Mr. Manning points out, upon the supply of sulphur and pyrite which is not at present as great as it should be.

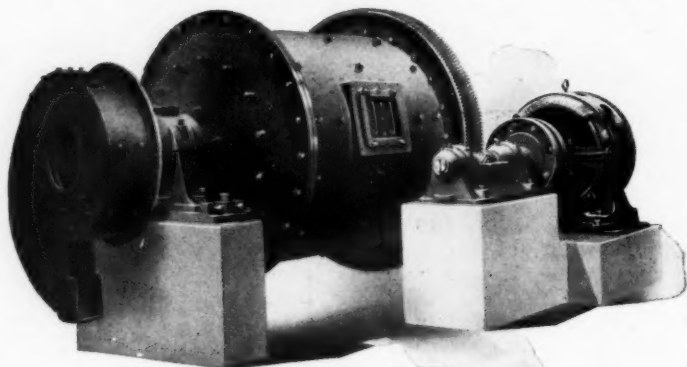


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* * * *

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* * * *

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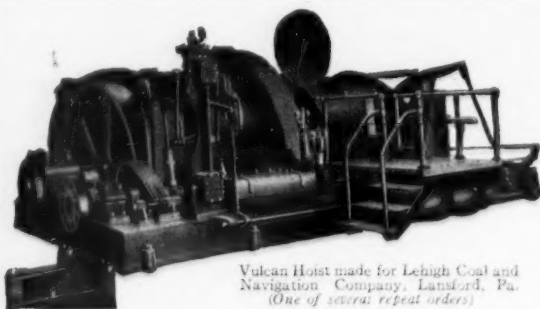
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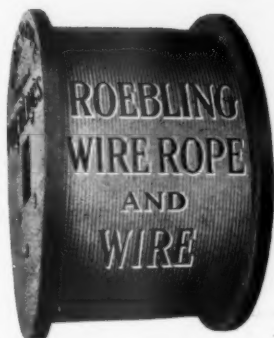
How the Mining Congress Journal Does Its Bit

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL is trying to aid in this critical juncture by making available information which will be helpful to the mining industries. By keeping them acquainted with the important steps being taken in Washington, the industries are able to cooperate more intelligently in meeting the terrific demands of the struggle in which we are engaged.

More than the customary space in THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL is given to editorials. This is done because the mining industries are especially in need of first hand information from one familiar with their problems who is in close touch with events in Washington. These editorials preach loyalty, co-operation, maximum production and liberality. They offer suggestions in the handling of labor and other matters which are of great importance to our industries.

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL is contributing an increasing amount of revenue to the American Mining Congress. In assisting in the support of that organization, it is doing a patriotic service because the American Mining Congress, with the prestige of its many years and of its unblemished reputation, constantly is sought out for advice by lawmakers and law administrators. In that and in many other ways, the mining industries are aided. These services increase mining efficiency and on the output of our mines, the war's results depend.





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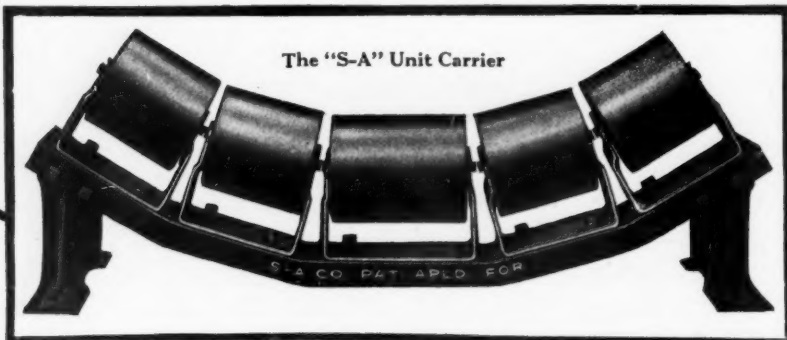
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THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

Official Organ of the American Mining Congress

THE GOLD SITUATION

The difficulties surrounding various efforts looking to substantial aid to the gold-mining industry are recognized by all. The vast importance of having something done is well recognized. THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL is keenly concerned as to the effect a shrinkage of gold production will have upon the affairs of the country. It is more intensely interested just at this time in some effort that will prevent closing down of the mines of the country which produce gold exclusively. This seems to be inevitable unless some prompt and special stimulus is given to keep them in operation. THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL has estimated that the costs of gold production are 60 per cent greater than in the pre-war period.

Mr. George E. Collins, of Colorado, a mining engineer of large experience in the operation of gold mines and a careful student of its economics, has made a careful estimate, which shows that the actual cost of gold production in the State of Colorado is 67 per cent greater now than in the pre-war period. Largely because of the upward trend of prices gold production had been falling off during the pre-war period. In 1915 the United States produced \$101,035,700. In 1917 this production had fallen off to \$84,456,600. It has been estimated that this production will fall off 35 per cent during the current year. This estimate was made without full consideration of the additional burdens in operating costs, for which there can be no recompense, because of the fixed price of the product. It seems certain that with few exceptions the large strictly gold producing

mines of the country will be forced to close unless some artificial aid is given which will enable them to operate.

The closing down of the average deep gold mine is practically equivalent to an abandonment of the property. The mine fills with water, the timbers which protect the workings soon decay and permit the caving in of the works. The cost of unwatering and rehabilitating the mine equipment is so great that a mine once abandoned is likely to remain closed until conditions are very much more favorable than at the time of closing.

The shutting off of the replenishing stream of gold in the reservoir which maintains the credits of the nation cannot add to the confidence which the bondholders have in the stability of their securities. Unless production is kept up there must be a gradually diminishing volume of reserve. The industrial consumption of gold in the world has for some years past been in excess of \$150,000,000 annually. During these same years the gold production of the world has approximated \$400,000,000 annually. The gold reserves of the world do not show that \$250,000,000 annually have been added to their volume. The best estimate indicates that about \$200,000,000 will more than measure the total increase in the world's gold reserve. Whenever the world's gold production shall fall below \$200,000,000 annually we may anticipate that the volumes of reserve gold will begin to be depleted. At a time of contracting currency this might not be dangerous, but during a period of vastly increasing financial transactions and unprecedented increase in bonds and debt, this condition becomes serious.

FINANCIAL ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES

It is not to be supposed for an instant that, because of the increasing obligations resting on our gold reserves, the United States will have any possible difficulty in meeting its obligations. Whatever of suggestion THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL contains as to the danger to the gold mining industry does not in any way question the ability of the National Government to meet every possible obligation which has been or can be incurred in carrying on the great war enterprise which now absorbs the attention of all its people.

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL does not question the ability to pay, but does question the means through which its obligations shall be met. Shall payment be made in such a way as not too greatly to disturb business relations and the industrial life of the nation or through a lack of foresight shall individuals suffer in the part which each must play in sustaining the nation's credit and paying its obligations? The wealth of the United States today conservatively estimated is between \$200,000,000,000 and \$250,000,000,000. It is estimated that the national income is between forty and fifty billions of dollars, while the estimated annual war expense does not exceed twenty-five billions of dollars. If these statements are correct, and no one at this time is able to successfully controvert them, then the war might go on indefinitely, and the people of the United States increase its aggregate wealth by the sum of \$25,000,000,000 annually. Under these conditions economic ruin for the United States is practically impossible. It is fair to assume that casualties of a long drawn out war would not exceed, if, indeed, they should equal, the growing man power of the country.

With our man power increasing, our wealth increasing, our willingness to economize increasing and our willingness as a nation to perform harder service, it seems certain that day by day as the war progresses the United States will grow more wealthy and more resourceful

notwithstanding any possible fluctuation in the value of the pawns through which our energies are made effective.

THE WAR MINERALS BILL

The Senate Committee of Mines and Mining is giving careful consideration to a new form of war minerals bill differing from the bill passed by the House and also from any previous bill which it has had under consideration. The proposed substitute anticipates a government corporation with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, authorized to make contracts on such terms as are necessary to create production of such minerals as are required by the Government, of which the supply is not available except through the special stimulus which this legislation will provide.

Senator Henderson and his committee have had several conferences with President Wilson, Secretary of the Interior Lane and the War Industries Board, and it is expected that within a very few days the committee will report a bill and that early action of the Senate may be expected thereon.

PRICE FIXING

The experience of the country in the matter of price fixing has not resulted in shaking the belief of the conservative experience of the business world that the law of supply and demand is and always will be the proper regulator of prices. The fixing of a minimum price on wheat did not stimulate wheat production. The price fixed at the time of its determination was a very liberal price and if production costs had remained stationary the intentions of the price fixers probably would have been realized. Extraordinary war conditions created so much of an advance in costs and in the price of other cereals that the average farmer found it unprofitable to raise wheat and more profitable to raise barley, oats and other crops. Had it not been for the patriotic impulses of the farmers of this country we should not be in anything like the enviable position we now are with respect to this year's wheat crop.

The fixing of a maximum price on

coal did not prevent exorbitant profits on coal, but did stop production from high cost mines, and by misleading the public prevented the buying at the time when its transportation to distant points was possible. This resulted in putting impossible burdens on the transportation system and a disorganization from which our transportation system has not yet fully recovered. This with its resultant scarcity of coal was followed by the heatless days order and the taking from one industry to supply another. It was found under the price fixing system planned to protect the public that business concerns organized to do business at low cost have been able to reap huge profits. The advantage or disadvantage of the price fixing system must be tested by its effect upon the volume of production in this particular article.

If the production is in excess of the amount required to meet the public demands, prices will soon adjust themselves to a point of fairness. Upon the other hand, if production is restricted, the public may easily be willing to pay for the privilege of buying at a high price rather than to do without the necessary article.

The effect is to bring about a disorganization which interferes with the operation of all related industries. If prices could be fixed upon all articles by some law sufficiently comprehensive to investigate all production costs the system might not be so detrimental.

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL regards price fixing as usually detrimental, always dangerous and utterly impossible if it is to be made universal, as it must be to bring about uniform results. The manufacturer who is required to sell his article at a certain price must be guaranteed that the expense of operation, the aggregate cost of material, labor and marketing must be kept within the selling price fixed by the governmental authorities. If his expenses are increased, while his outcome remains stationary, bankruptcy must follow unless his previous profits have been unconscionable. The great element in the cost of all material and supplies is labor. It would require some courage for a public man to advocate

that the price of labor should be fixed by governmental agencies. Unless price fixing is made universal no general good can result. It is of no advantage that a laborer's wages shall be increased from four to six dollars unless the six dollars will buy more of living necessities than the four dollar wage permitted. It is of no advantage to the public to fix the price of a manufactured product below its cost because scarcity is a necessary result with its resultant increased prices or perhaps worse, an entire impossibility to get the article.

A distinguished mining engineer in discussing this problem advocates in time of war the conscription of all of the men and resources of the nation. He insists that it is not fair that one man shall be conscripted for service in the trenches at \$30 per month with the death penalty for desertion, while his fellow is permitted to leave important war work on strike for higher wages, already three or four times greater than the soldier receives. He believes that the conscription of the entire resources of the Government, both its men and its means, would enable the Government to select for each particular service the man who can best serve in that capacity, and put all business on a low profit or a no profit basis until the war is over. This gentleman urges that the cost of the maintenance of our troops at the front is many times greater per man than the cost to Germany, and that after the war is over Germany will begin its warfare in the industrial world with a comparatively small debt, while the other industrial nations competing for world trade will be burdened with enormous bond obligations for which its generations must toil for ages to come.

The writer believes that official price fixing has not created any advantage to the country proportionate to the disorganization which the plan has produced.

REVENUE LEGISLATION

Congress has recessed until August 19 when the House of Representatives will reconvene, the Senate returning one week later. The recess has enabled the House

Ways and Means Committee to give its undivided attention to the drafting of the new Revenue Bill. It is understood that the House on reconvening will devote a week to the consideration of the Sims Water Power bill and then be ready to consider the reported Revenue measure which is expected to be ready for presentation to the House not later than September first. A full committee is working on the measure, the minority having been invited to participate and very little, if any, opposition within the committee is expected to the final draft as reported.

This means the measure will be passed by the House with little change and within a short time after introduction if the terms of the bill appear to be an equitable and fair distribution of the tax.

The Senate Finance Committee will likely, during the month of September, hold open hearings upon the measure. It appears that various members of the Senate Committee have indicated a desire to more nearly follow the English System of taxing the *War profits* only in addition to income taxes and that this tax (on war profits) should be very high—in some instances advocating a tax of 80 per cent on such profits. Beyond question there is much merit in such a plan. Normal pre-war earnings would be allowed business and the heavier tax would fall where it should—on the industry receiving marked increase in profits because of the war. Those opposing this plan offer but one objection, namely, that it will fall far short of raising the needed revenue.

THE IMPORTATION OF GOLD

The human system is conceded to be the most delicately organized, the most wondrous in its capability and the most effective of all worldly agencies in that through its mentality it is able to utilize many, and some day will be able to utilize all, of the inherent forces of nature. This wonderful organization is kept alive by the utilization of foods which by various manufacturing agencies are made into blood, which enters into the human system creating its strength and supporting its mentality. Without a continuous

supply of blood this organization dwindles, becomes ineffective and death results. The human system cannot continue its function except there is a gradual and continuous replenishment of that blood by which it is nourished.

Gold is the life blood of commerce. Its necessity in the carrying on of our commercial relations is fairly comparable with the blood of the human system. The body cannot live on last year's supply of blood. An expanding commercial life cannot be sustained with the past production of gold. In the commercial world the continuing growth of business transactions requires a continually increasing amount of flowing currency. The present high price era is gradually shutting off the supply of gold and the near future will see conditions under which not only will there be no production which can go to the mints, but the gold already coined will, for various reasons, gradually diminish.

Shall we permit the life blood of commerce to be so depleted that the commercial body politic will starve? It seems plain to the writer that the shrinking of gold production at a time when an increase is required can have no other effect upon the business life of the nation and the world. There are financiers who argue that gold is a non-essential; that some other agency for the measure of values can be created and who point to the Federal Reserve Bank as a means through which gold is supposed to measure may be thus used as a basis of circulating medium. The wildest fantasies of the bimetallic advocates were nothing like so visionary as the belief that no basic money metal is essential as a guarantee of the ultimate redemption of currency. A purely asset currency would seem to be doubly as unstable as a currency based upon 50-cent silver, which most of these financial interests so roundly condemned but a few years ago. A proper ratio must be maintained between gold, and the amount of credit money which it maintains.

What must be done to maintain the confidence of the world that our credit money and our liberty bonds will ultimately be redeemed in gold? Can this

be done by permitting the security to be depleted, or shall an intelligent effort be made to increase that security? The recognized value of gold—\$20.67 per ounce—was supposed to represent the average cost of production during a period of years. We have already entered upon a period of high prices during which this valuation will not cover the cost of production. An investigation of the larger part of the world's gold production will show that during the pre-war period the margin of profit was very small, and that the greater part of this production was from low-grade ores, so low that only mammoth operations in which every element of efficiency was utilized could possibly produce a profit. With the cost of such operations fully 60 per cent more than during the pre-war period, the small profit of that period is absorbed. Continued operations necessarily mean a loss. It would seem that we must either abandon gold as the basis of our currency and reduce our financial system to the basis of asset currency or else we must see to it that the stream of production is not too greatly interfered with.

What shall be the remedy? No more important question ever faced the economists of a nation. THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL will open its columns to a discussion of this subject and will gladly hear from those who may have suggestions which promise practical results.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES IN WAR TIMES

The right to conscript labor for war service is as inherent in the government for one kind of service, as for another. Its right is not questioned as applied to civilians who are called upon for actual service at the front. This right is seriously questioned as applied to the men who, free from danger, live in their own homes in comfortable surroundings, and with pay several times greater than the soldier receives, who are engaged in the production of war necessities, without which the soldier in the trenches is helpless and at the mercy of the murderous

assaults of the enemy. THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL has repeatedly urged that all industrial disputes should be submitted to a judicial court of arbitration before any strike should be declared, and that until such time as a proper determination of the issues involved could be made by a proper tribunal, that strikes should be declared illegal.

This proposition may be open to argument but there can be no reasonable defense for the stoppage of production of materials which are essential for the protection of our soldiers in the trenches. This matter is again forcibly brought to notice by the recent strikes in the industrial centers of Massachusetts in which twenty-one thousand employees almost entirely engaged in war work, struck for higher pay. Upon this situation, Senator Thomas of Colorado spoke as follows:

I affirm, Mr. President, that the conduct of these people at this time, although they may not so intend it, gives aid and comfort to the enemy at the very time when aid and comfort are greatly and sorely needed and who will doubtless welcome it. If striking were necessary, I would be the last to condemn this effort on the part of wage earners to secure what they think and what the country might determine to be an essential improvement in their condition; but when we consider that wages today are higher than wage earners ever dreamed of enjoying, and that the Government has gone to extremes in providing against contingencies like this, to the end that differences may be adjusted while not interfering with production, it becomes the duty of every public man to denounce, to condemn, and to deplore resort to strikes as a means of forcing the hand of the employer. It is profiteering in the worst sense, because, in addition to the demand for more money of the Government, the object is sought to be obtained through suspension of production at a time when production is so sorely needed.

Mr. President, the injury caused by this idleness today in New England and in New Jersey, is more actual and more terrible, in my judgment, than all which has been accomplished by the fugitive utterances of individuals and by the treasonable publications and newspapers supposed to be disloyal to the Government.

I trust, therefore, that this menace, which is constantly increasing, will find early response in some sort of legislation, if need be, to "rattle with and destroy it, by strengthening the hands of the Government, to the end that labor difficulties may be settled as the industrial agreement requires that they should

be settled, to the end that our highest efforts everywhere may be given to the production of munition and of all other supplies needed in warfare. Treason should be made odious everywhere. We must recognize it whether it appears in strikes or in publications, in conspiracies or in openly declared hostility to the Government. We cannot be indifferent to this subject for it is too insistent and too common for the public safety.

MINING A WASTING INDUSTRY

Mining is a wasting industry. To the extent that it produces it reduces the original estate. Its invested assets are continually growing less. It is peculiar in another sense, in that it is a short-lived industry and an industry carrying great hazards. All of the possible supply of minerals for all future time is now in existence. A mine with a life of ten years each year sells one-tenth of its original holding. The proceeds of that sale appear to be a profit. That part of such proceeds which represents the value of the ore is not profit, but rather a transfer of property from one form to another, *i. e.*, a sale of one-tenth of the estate.

PUBLIC CONTROL OF THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

The passing under government control of telegraph and telephone lines of the country, marks one further step toward the permanent control by the government of all means of communication. Many well informed people believe that these public utilities will never again be operated under private control.

Mr. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in discussing the subject of the return of the properties of the Western Union to its stockholders, expresses his views as follows:

"It will depend upon the attitude of the public toward government ownership. If the government gives additional facilities and the public regards the operation as successful, I do not believe the wires will ever be returned to the present owners."

Mr. Carlton expresses the hope of those who favor public ownership and

the doubt which creates greatest opposition to continue governmental control. Additional public facilities at the same or less price would bring about a condition in the public mind which would demand continued public control. Opposition to government operation is largely in the belief that the efficiency which makes for the best possible service at the least possible expense to the public, cannot be secured except through a business management which the government has never been able to exercise with reference to those activities which it has had under control. THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL believes that the best service will accrue from private ownership under public control. It also believes that public management and operation of any business enterprise is not justified except there is a marked advantage resulting therefrom. The business of a government is to furnish protection to its citizens, not to enter into competition with them in business enterprises.

THE MURDER OF ROMANOFF

The murder of Nicholas Romanoff, ex-czar of Russia, at the direction of the regional council of the Soviet government is one of the dastardly and inexcusable crimes growing out of thoughtless and well-intentioned effort of minorities to establish government suiting their particular ideas. Nicholas was a prisoner in the hands of one faction. Another faction was suspected of designs to rescue him, to prevent which he was ordered shot and the order executed on July 16, 1918. Oh, Liberty, what unconscionable crimes are committed in thy name! Civilization stands aghast at this crime of Bolshevism growing out of a movement so well intentioned as to command the sympathy of many Americans and particularly of a distinguished mining man, who became so enthusiastic in this behalf as to assist it financially, as well as morally, in the big way which marked his other big accomplishments. Unfortunately such men forget that government is a serious executive business; that government implies the power to

govern; that a government of the people must include the means of creating executive power through which may be carried out the wishes of the people as expressed through agencies provided for that purpose. Successful interference with those agencies results in anarchy, no matter how well intended. It may be that the McNamaras believed themselves engaged in a holy work for the benefit of their fellow workers when they spread death and destruction across the continent, winding up with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building and the death of a score of law-abiding fellow workmen.

Possibly Mr. Gompers justifies his effort to raise a fund of \$200,000 to defend the self-confessed McNamaras, and it is possible that Clarence Darrow felt that \$4,000 of that money judiciously placed with a prospective juror was justified as an aid to the righteous execution of the laws of California. Possibly Mr. Darrow believed in the seditious speeches which have brought about his arrest for the violation of the espionage act, but *the agencies which are responsible for Mr. Darrow's selection to represent the United States in a speaking tour through the British Empire in the face of his record cannot even be suspected of good intentions.* It is possible that Francis J. Heney justifies his one time bitter and not yet retracted attack upon the constitution of the United States. It may have been the means through which he hoped to secure such public attention as would bring to him a position of prominence and enable him to render a genuine public service. Without doubt Mr. Gompers justifies his present strenuous effort to prevent the orderly execution of the criminal laws in California in the Mooney case. No great harm could come from Mooney's release, even though his guilt may be undoubted. Much harm could and would result if organized effort should interfere with the orderly execution of the law. When mobs shall be substituted for courts the liberties of the people will be at an end. Public sentiment with the present effort to secure Mooney's release will be somewhat weakened by the recollection of

the McNamara case in which similar efforts were in progress at the time of the confessions, which demonstrated conclusively the guilt of the defendants.

For many years Mexico had a stable government under Diaz, autocratic, yes; sometimes brutal in the exercising of autocratic power, yes; and yet what would the people of Mexico give today could they have remained or could they return to the good government which they enjoyed under the Diaz regime? The struggle for better conditions calls for much of sacrifice and many of these struggles may produce some good, just as the great world war at this time will leave us with some admirable traits of character better developed and some conditions better than before. Whether it is worth the price which must be paid is a serious question. The murder of Nicholas Romanoff, whose chief fault consisted of his great desire to treat his people more humanely than they were capable of appreciating, carries its lessons. Russia under his rule was a splendid example of government as compared with present conditions.

Russia's present political condition is sufficient proof of the fact that government by minorities, whether organized or disorganized, leads but to anarchy, and that popular government cannot continue except where there is respect for the orderly processes which have been established to speak and execute the will of the majority of the people.

Popular government must have its foundation in the popular will as expressed through the majority.

Brewers' Coal Supply Cut

Referring to the order of July 3 cutting down fuel going to breweries, Mr. Garfield states that in view of the present coal transportation and other shortages and until the prospect of larger service is assured, breweries will not be able to count upon a supply of coal beyond that needed to utilize the materials in the process of manufacture including malt already manufactured.

This is merely another step in the program of curtailment of non-war industries begun several months ago, and is necessary in order that coal may be immediately delivered to war industries and to sections of the country remote from the mines.

GOLD PRODUCTION MUST BE KEPT UP

Heads of Congressional Committees on Mines and Mining Are Urged by American Mining Congress to Take Some Step

"The United States occupies a most enviable financial position among the nations of the world. The gold reserves of the world are approximately \$10,000,000,000, while the total indebtedness is being increased to approximately \$125,000,000,000. This indebtedness is being increased at the rate of more than \$40,000,000,000 annually. Before the war the United States possessed approximately one and three-quarter billions of dollars in gold. At the present time our reserves have grown to approximately three and one-half billions as against an indebtedness at the beginning of the year of \$8,000,000,000. In other words the world's obligations are more than twelve times its gold reserves while our own obligations are less than four times our gold reserves. We must not permit the loss of this relative advantage."

The foregoing is the first paragraph of a letter sent to Senator Henderson and Representative Foster by James F. Callbreath, the Secretary of the American Mining Congress. The letter continues as follows:

"We are spending annually more than our total indebtedness at the beginning of the year. We are more than doubling our gold obligations this year with no provisions for increasing the supporting gold reserves.

"Approximately ninety per cent of the world's gold production comes from the Allied countries; sixty per cent from Great Britain and her Colonies, nineteen per cent from the United States and six per cent from Russia. The United States occupies relatively a most enviable position in the world finance, but our war expenses are so rapidly increasing the burden of indebtedness based upon our gold supply, as to command the attention of thoughtful men concerning our financial stability in the future, and to call for extraordinary effort in maintaining our gold reserves at a proper ratio.

"During the pre war period with gradually increasing costs of labor, gold mining grew less profitable as is shown by the falling off of production from \$101,035,700, in 1915 to \$84,456,600 in 1917. It has been estimated by the best authorities that the production for the year 1918 will be thirty-five per cent less than during the year 1917. This estimate was based upon the belief that the large low grade producing mines would continue operation.

Much doubt is felt as to the accuracy of such expectation.

"At a conference of gold operators at Denver last week it was virtually agreed that with the exception of one mine, every mine in the Cripple Creek District should have stopped two months ago, if directed by good business judgment, and it was further admitted that with one exception, that unless continued for patriotic reasons every mine in the Cripple Creek District would be compelled to stop within three months. This reason applies to all of the strictly gold producing districts of the country, except the very high grade mines which are very few in number.

"Secretary McAdoo in a letter to Delegate Sulzer of Alaska, stated that 'At no time has this country so much required the largest possible production of gold as at the present. Next to food and ammunition, gold is one of the most needed war essentials.'

"We are properly and necessarily spending a vast amount of money. There is no practical way of increasing the lawful amount of money in the country, except by digging gold out of the ground or importing it from abroad. Already we have depleted foreign gold reserves to a dangerous point. Can we afford to permit gold production to stop? If not, what can we do to insure its continuation? Mr. George E. Collins, an eminent mining engineer of Colorado, and manager of a considerable number of gold producing mines, has made careful estimate, showing the cost of production at this time is 67 per cent greater than during the pre-war period, while the value of the output remains unchanged. Increasing operating expenses with a stationary income necessarily leads to bankruptcy and a stoppage of operations. If there were no gold operators and the Government could in no other way maintain its currency system on a stable basis, it would not only be justified but would find it necessary to operate its gold mines no matter what the production costs might be.

"Is it not more feasible to provide temporary aid which will offset the increased burdens of war times?

"How else can the United States preserve its financial credits? The question submitted is most vital as it relates to our future prosperity. Congress is now engaged in the preparation of a revenue law designed to yield approximately one-third of the annual expense of carrying on the war. This task is one requiring most careful consideration and the exercise of the best possible judgment. Should not this same body give equal consideration to the task of insuring the stability of the securities which are and must be sold to provide for the other two-thirds of this enormous war expense?

"The American Mining Congress urges its belief that unless the depleting stream of gold production shall be kept open so that gold reserves may continue to grow that sooner or later an excessive premium must be paid for that gold which will enable us to keep the promise of our Liberty Bonds. A premium on gold is another term for a depreciated currency. We ask your careful consideration."

Agrees With Editorial Expression

The following letter has been received:

"Editor—MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL:

"THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL is to be highly commended and congratulated upon its vision and backbone evidenced in its recent editorial copied in Boston Transcript of July 13, 1918, entitled 'Death Penalty for Germany.'

"While the United States will consistently maintain its altruistic aims even at the Peace table—as you stated so vigorously the other Allied nations should partition Germany, and place her under guard—as the only remaining world asset—at least until the devastation wrought by her has been fully recompensed to the suffering nations.

"It is possible that the time will never come, when Germany can safely again be given reign as an independent nation. The Prussian will be only temporarily subdued and always obsessed with hope of retaliation. There is no ground to hope for repentance and reform in the nature of a rattlesnake. Civilization must take no chances again.

"American armies, which have undoubtedly turned the tide of battle, are menaced from within by an undoubted tendency to let an opponent down easily and give him another chance.

"If this war stops before the German people have had a taste of the destruction of their towns and cities—such as they have inflicted upon their neighbors—and before they have learned in sorrow and regret that war makes Germany suffer equally and that it does not pay—it will have been in vain and we will be again face to face with repetition.

"The German Government has forfeited all claim to existence, but the infliction of the death penalty as you state is too light a punishment for its crimes. The glory of a Napoleonic exile at St. Helena is not to be thought of.

"What then shall civilization inflict upon them when they are captured as they will be?

"Perhaps the severest punishment to be inflicted upon ego maniacs obsessed with grandeur and greatness would be to imprison the Kaiser and the Crown Prince in a cage guarded by soldiers, of whom they are so fond, in order that the millions who would do so, shall not tear them to pieces, and be exhibited throughout the world, until the billions of dollars indemnity shall have been collected from this display of the beasts of the

twentieth century, and paid to the countries devastated by them.

"This would be a cruel, yet Christian, punishment and would develop their only usefulness to our world *i. e.* their earning-power which in fact would put the wealth of the Indies to the blush.

"In any event—'never again' is the handwriting upon the wall to be insured and underwritten by your method or by some other. Germany, the cruel and conscienceless, must not only be first thoroughly beaten down to destruction and helplessness but then kept impotent and under human control of the nations of Christianity and civilization.

"LINCOLN C. CUMMINGS,

Honorary Vice-President, Navy League of U. S., Member First District Naval Recruiting Commission."

Brookline, Mass., July 14, 1918.

Judge Thompson Approves

"My Dear Mr. Callbreath:

"I must congratulate you on the editorial in the July number of the MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL under the title, Capital Punishment for Germany. It is the sanest and the soundest thing I have read or heard and I would that some persons high in authority could read it and be governed thereby. I heartily agree with all you say and I am in accord with the proposition that Germany should have no place at the peace table.

"In the light of events and in view of some dominating forces, I have a feeling that the most dangerous condition that confronts the Allies, is not the question of winning the war or a final victory, but that the Allies may lose in the peace parley what they will so worthily win by their arms and armies. The baying of a pack of pacifists together with the whine of socialism that may be heard in high places, may drown the voice of justice and not only pardon but 'turn loose the unreconstructed criminal and furnish him with the tools and opportunity for another world outrage.'

"Sincerely yours,

"J. W. THOMPSON."

W. E. HOPE, STATE ORGANIZATIONS DIRECTOR, GOES TO NEW YORK

Walter E. Hope, who has been director of the Bureau of State Organizations of the United State Fuel Administration since its formation, has been compelled to return temporarily to his office in New York. Mr. Hope is a member of the law firm of Masten & Nichols and has been serving the government since September last as a volunteer.

During his absence the Bureau will be directed by Evans Woollen, federal fuel administrator for Indiana. Mr. Woollen is the president of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company of Indianapolis, which has granted him a leave of absence for this purpose.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY HIGHLY ORGANIZED

Requa Says No Industry Is Better Prepared to Do Effective War Work—Extracts from His Tulsa Speech

"The Necessity for Government Control of the Oil Industry" was the subject of an address delivered in Tulsa, Okla., Monday, July 22, by M. L. Requa, the general director, Oil Division, United States Fuel Administration. In part he said:

Your Oklahoma papers have in all seriousness asked "why?" have stated that the producers and refiners of oil in Oklahoma wanted to be let alone; that they cannot understand why government control or supervision of the industry should be necessary, nor who will benefit by the stabilization of prices.

All through the newspaper comment there has sounded that one dominant note, which indicates to me an utter failure to grasp the problem of petroleum as related to this war.

In order that you may realize exactly what I have in mind it is my purpose to explain somewhat in detail this problem as it presents itself to me. I take it that it is needless to go into any explanation of the vital necessity for petroleum products in winning this war. *This war cannot be won without the products of petroleum.* And I can conceive of no prouder position in the ranks of our national defense than that occupied by this great industry, which supplies the lubricants for the machinery of our national industrial life, the fuel for our great battleships and for our fleets of air ships, which latter, I believe, in the last analysis will be the deciding factor in our victory.

No industry has been more completely or more effectively organized for war work. The National Petroleum War Service Committee has made possible results that could be reached in no other way. Stabilized prices for the allies have been agreed to, the orders allocated among the industry with an agreement that the smaller refiners may have more than their proportion if they want it, and an agreement, on the other hand, by the large companies that the quantity will be forthcoming as needed. If you have not studied the scope of that committee's activities I commend it to your attention not only as to the work and personnel of the national committee, but of the various subcommittees as well, representing as they do every oil district in the United States and every branch of the industry. The national committee and the subcommittee are pre-eminently volunteer organizations formed for the purpose of placing for war needs most completely and efficiently at government command the combined resources and activities of the petroleum industry. It has an important function to perform in the matter of fair prices. The knowledge of its members freely given to the Government for the asking is of greatest

value. The national committee and the subcommittee deserve, I am sure, the confidence not only of the industry, but of the Fuel Administration as well. I shall expect that in all vexatious problems, disputes and trade adjustments the industry will endeavor to govern itself and reach a satisfactory agreement either independently as between the parties interested or with the aid of the local committees; failing that, then through the good offices of the national committee, appealing to Washington only as the last resort after all the above suggested means of settlement have been exhausted. Centralization of control in Washington as to the details of the industry is hopeless if we are to have the greatest efficiency and exertion of the maximum effort.

We are confronted by conditions never paralleled in the history of the world. We fight in defense of our firesides, our traditions, our freedom, our civilization. We have demand for more than we can supply. All steel is restricted to the requirements of war, and at present and for months to come there will be no surplus left for other uses. Innumerable industries are under restraint, and the manufacturers allowed to operate only for the actual needs of the United States Government. The price of copper has been fixed, as has the price of aluminum, zinc and many other products, and the business men of the nation have shown the most magnificent spirit of co-operation under the program of curtailment and regulation, notwithstanding the fact that it has in many cases meant heavy financial loss.

Is the oil industry unique or exempt? Does it seek for itself the right to go unchallenged and uncontrolled? I confess that that is not my conception of the spirit of the industry. The proposal that I am making is that stabilized differentials be created as between crude petroleum and finished products at the refinery and as between refinery prices and the price to the ultimate consumer; that these differentials be maintained and move in unison with the price of crude; that if necessary the volume of business be frozen and new business equitably distributed; that the old theory of competition give way for the war period to a condition of mutual helpfulness, in behalf of national welfare, and that all these things be brought about by the *voluntary* action of the industry in harmonious cooperation with the Fuel Administration.

If any there be who are so lacking in the spirit of the times as to build up selfishly their own business at the expense of others, regardless of the larger view, I am sure that we will find some way to control their activities. It is perfectly obvious that if a large proportion of the refining industry patriotically sets and observes a reasonable standard of premiums for crude, the Government cannot permit other refiners to take that crude at increased prices, to the injury and detriment of the patriotic citizen.

The present discussion will not go into the question of the price of crude. That price

should be eminently satisfactory to the producers. Certainly never before in the history of the industry have they received profits equal to those now being gained. New development is active, production being more than maintained, and from the viewpoint of national need there is no valid argument to be made in behalf of increased prices. Our discussion has to do with the subject of premiums to be paid above the base price for crude of superior quality. It is not to be understood in any sense as an order to pay premiums, but simply as an inquiry—a request—to the industry to determine the amount of premium a refiner may pay, if he so elects, without subjecting himself to criticism. I have presented no plan, but have simply asked that the industry for the national welfare determine a method that will most satisfactorily accomplish the desired result. I am here for the purpose of discussing with you the reason for this request and to ask you to determine what method will, in your opinion, be most satisfactory. In approaching the subject, I ask that you keep in mind the abnormal conditions that surround us. And that you remember we may no longer apply old standards of measurement, but must surround ourselves with the atmosphere of war and use the national necessity as our measuring stick.

It has been intimated that any interference with premiums upon crude would tend to eliminate the independent and throw the entire business into the hands of the Standard or other great organizations. It is unthinkable to presume that the Government should take one action that might prevent the refiner from securing his crude and not take another action that would assure him his source of supply, permitting him to continue his activities.

The quantity of oil so provided is to be based upon some past volume of business, keeping in mind the paramount necessity to see to it that our Army and Navy and the armies and navies of our allies are amply supplied. This in effect may mean the allocation of oil, which will be undertaken if necessary, but only after most careful deliberation and consideration of all the complexities involved. It is my hope that this point may be worked out by the local committees without the necessity of appealing to Washington.

We are engaged in a great war. We have joined with other nations in defending the cause of human liberty and freedom. The representatives of the people—the Congress of the United States—has passed war measures for the purpose of national defense. The times demand stern discipline; powers have been conferred that may be justified only on the plea of national safety. Among those acts is the so-called Lever Bill, giving to the President authority over foods, feeds and fuels, including fuel oil; so far-reaching in effect that I question whether many of you here present fully realize the power and the authority vested in the President, who in turn has

authorized Mr. Garfield to act for him in the administration of the bill so far as coal and fuel oil are concerned.

The Lever Bill is the identical measure under which the Food Administration has acted and under which have been secured more than eight hundred convictions, running the entire gamut from a day's suspension of business to fines of from \$25 to \$50,000, and in some cases to complete suspension of business during the period of the war.

Under the provisions of this act it is possible to license the industry concerned; to issue rules and regulations for its conduct, and generally to supervise and direct. Let me recite to you some of its provisions:

It provides in its preamble: "That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, . . . tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds and fuel, hereinafter in this act called necessities, to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations and private controls affecting such supply, distribution and movement, and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war."

Section 4 of the act relates to prevention of waste and makes it unlawful knowingly to commit waste, to hoard necessities, or to engage in discriminatory and unfair or any deceptive or wasteful practices; to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in any necessities; to exact excessive prices for any necessities.

Section 5 is the licensing clause, which the best lawyers in the United States have agreed gives complete control, inasmuch as it is not specified what the rules and regulations shall be, but simply states that "the President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe" rules and regulations and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts, and for the submission of reports.

Section 10 is the commandeering section, which authorizes the President to requisition necessities for the Army and Navy or any public use connected with the common defense, and to requisition or otherwise provide storage facilities.

Section 12 gives the President authority to "take over for use or operation by the Government any factory, packing house, oil pipe line, mine or other plant. . . ."

The Lever Bill expressly authorizes the creation of differentials and determination of fair prices. I know you must agree that under the terms of this law there is ample authority for the most sweeping control.

It is because of these drastic provisions that I have been especially careful in the applica-

tion of them. I have gone on record as believing that a free people, schooled in democracy, could successfully police their own industries as a voluntary and spontaneous tribute to the form of government under which they live. I am still of that opinion, and it is because of that belief that I am here today, to lay before you the problem of the Fuel Administration as related to the oil industry and to counsel with you to the end that you may see the necessity not only of concerted action, but of *voluntary* action in behalf of national regulation.

It would have been a simple matter under the provisions of the Lever Bill for the Fuel Administration to have fixed differentials and to have announced those differentials under the authority conferred by that act. There could have been no successful objection; the oil industry would of necessity have been compelled to follow those rules and regulations. I have, however, conceived that it was much more to be desired that before promulgating such rules the men most interested should be given opportunity to meet face to face with the government officials charged with supervision of the oil industry, for the purpose of frank discussion of the reasons for making desirable some such control.

DISCUSS EFFECT OF DRAFT ON LABOR IN MINE REGIONS

A conference of men from all over the country, chosen by James B. Neale, Director of Production of the United States Fuel Administration, as his aides in the intensive campaign for increased production, was held recently at the United States Fuel Administration. The conference was addressed by Col. Roscoe Conklin of the United States Army, who explained the attitude of the United States Government in regard to the drafting of coal mine workers.

It was stated by those familiar with labor conditions in the mining districts that there was a disposition on the part of some mine workers to regard those of their comrades who obtained deferred classifications as slackers. Director of Production Neale declared that it should be most thoroughly understood that the government and the United States Fuel Administration regards the man who remains at the mine doing his work, increasing the production of coal, as serving his country quite as truly and bravely as if he were on the firing line in France.

Reports from the most prominent coal mining districts in the country were to the effect that everywhere the coal operators are determined to, and the mine workers are displaying the most patriotic earnestness in trying to increase the production of coal. Voluntarily they are giving up many of their cherished recreations and are sacrificing their holidays. It was reported from the Connellsville District, for instance, that the men who voluntarily

worked on July 4, turned out enough coke on that day to build twenty steel ships.

Production Director Neale explained fully the details of the proposed production campaign, with its appointment of Production Committees in every mine and the steps that are to be taken to insure full hours of labor each day and six full days a week. It was the consensus of opinion that a high mark should be set in the future toward which the mine workers might aim.

Among those present at the conference were Charles O'Neill, Altoona, Pa.; F. M. Lockhart of Somerset, Pa.; Brooks Fleming, Fairmont, W. Va.; Howard P. Byrdon, Cumberland, Md.; James S. Amend, Greensburg, Pa.; W. L. Byers, Connellsville, Pa.; J. W. Dawson, Huntington, W. Va.; Judge H. C. Selheimer, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Lincoln, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. J. Roby, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Kilgore, Norton, Va.; J. H. Pritchard, of southern Ohio; C. E. Lenhart, Uniontown, Pa.

FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS TO BE USED WHENEVER POSSIBLE

It has been decided by the Superior Board of Review of the general staff that, whenever possible, fixed price contracts shall be used in the purchase of supplies for the War Department.

In the exceptional cases, where it is clearly to the advantage of the Government that a cost plus contract be used, a cost plus fixed compensation contract is to be made rather than a cost plus percentage contract.

The decision on all such contracts is not to be made by any individual. Hereafter no cost plus contract will be made unless it has first been approved by the particular supply bureau's board of review. Such boards have now been established in every bureau that has to do with the making of contracts of the procurement of supplies. These boards are composed of officers and civilians who have not taken any part in the preliminary arrangements of the proposed contract.

As a further check to insure absolute fairness to the Government it has been decided that no cost plus contract shall be approved by a supply bureau board of review unless the making of cost plus contracts under the particular circumstances involved shall first have been approved by the Superior Board of Review. This board is composed of the Director of Purchases and Supplies, chairman; the Surveyor of Contracts and the chairmen or the chief procurement officers of the supply bureau's boards.

The Superior Board of Review operates on policies formulated by the general staff through the purchase, storage and traffic division.

PRIORITY REGULATIONS EXTENSIVELY REVISED

Procedure Simplified so as to Lessen Burden on All Concerned and Insure Quicker Delivery of Needed Materials

The Priorities Division of the War Industries Board has issued circular No. 4 embodying a revision of its rules and regulations governing priority in production. Only such changes have been made as have been suggested by the experience of the past six months and these will tend to simplify the administration of priorities from the viewpoint of all concerned, and at the same time give greater assurance that the war requirements will be promptly met.

The circular is signed by Edwin B. Parker as Priorities Commissioner, Bernard M. Baruch as chairman of the War Industries Board, Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board and President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The new circular continues in effect Class AA, which comprises only emergency war work; Class A, which comprises other war work, and Class B, which comprises orders and work which, while not primarily designed for the prosecution of the war, yet are of public interest and essential to the national welfare or otherwise of exceptional importance. In order to secure rating within these three classes application must still be made to the Priorities Committee on forms furnished on request, save in cases where provision is made for automatic classifications, and the conditions for procuring automatic classifications have been strictly complied with.

The circular embodies, however, two fundamental changes:

First. The addition of Class D (corresponding to what was formerly Class C) and the creation of Class C as a class entitled to precedence.

Second. The establishment of automatic ratings.

CLASS C ORDERS

Class C, as described in the new circular, comprises all orders and work not covered by priority certificates or automatic ratings, but which are to be utilized in furtherance of one or more of the purposes embraced within what is designated as the "General Classification of Purposes Demanding Preference Treatment," or which orders and work are placed by or are to be utilized in connection with an industry or plant appearing on what is known as preference list No. 1. The "General Classification of Purposes Demanding Preference Treatment and the Preference List" have already been compiled and issued by the Priorities Board. The preference list up to the present has been utilized solely with reference to the supply, distribution and transportation of coal and

coke, but its use is extended in the new circular so that it now becomes, along with the general classification of purposes, a basis for determining Class C orders.

CLASSIFICATION OF PURPOSES

The General Classification of Purposes is as follows:

Ships.

Including destroyers and submarine chasers.

Aircrafts, Munitions, Military and Naval Supplies, and Operations.

Building construction for government needs. Equipment for same.

Fuel.

Domestic consumption. Manufacturing necessities named herein.

Food and Collateral Industries.

Foodstuffs for human consumption and plants handling same.

Feeding stuffs for domestic fowls and animals and plants handling same.

All tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for production, harvesting and distribution, milling, preparing, canning and refining foods and feeds, such as seeds of foods and feeds, binder twine, etc.

Products of collateral industries, such as fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, insecticides and fungicides.

Containers for foods and feeds, collateral products.

Materials and equipment for preservation of foods and feeds, such as ammonia and other refrigeration supplies, including ice.

Clothing.

For civilian population.

Railroad.

Or other necessary transportation equipment, including water transportation.

Public Utilities.

Serving war industries, army, navy and civilian population.

AUTOMATIC CLASS C RATING

No Class C certificates are issued, but the orders designated within Class C are automatically so classified, provided the person intending to use the materials, equipment or supplies files with and as a part of the order an affidavit in writing.

Unless rerated by express order in writing by the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board, this order is by authority of said Priorities Committee rated as Class C under and by virtue of section 9 of Circular No. 4 issued by the Priorities Division of the

War Industries Board of date July 1, 1918, and all amendments thereto.

For the purpose of securing the said rating I do solemnly swear: (1) That I have taken and filed whatever pledge is required by the War Industries Board from the industry of which I am a member; and (2) That the materials, equipment or supplies covered by this order are intended for use, and will be used for the purpose or purposes mentioned and referred to in section 5 of said circular, and for no other purpose.

AUTOMATIC CLASSIFICATION

On direct government orders, the new circulars provides that orders placed after June 30, 1918, by a duly authorized officer of the War Department, the Navy Department or the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation which fall within Class A shall, upon the placing of the order, automatically be classified as Class A-5, provided that the order carries an endorsement personally signed by the officer placing the order, as follows:

Unless rerated by express order in writing by the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board, this order is by authority of said Priorities Committee rated as Class A-5, and its execution shall take precedence over all your orders and work of a lower classification to the extent necessary to insure delivery according to the date specified herein, as prescribed by circular No. 4, issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, of date July 1, 1918, and all amendments thereto.

SPECIFIED PURPOSES

Automatic Classifications are likewise allowed on orders for materials, equipment or supplies for the following specific uses:

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| a. For the manufacture of turbines (all classes) | A-4 |
| b. For the repair or construction of steam railroad locomotives for use on the railroads under the jurisdiction of the United States Railroad Administration | A-4 |
| c. For the production of electrodes | A-5 |
| d. For the manufacture of rope wire and of wire rope | A-5 |
| e. For the building of ships or other water craft for and under direct contracts with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation | A-5 |
| f. For the building of all cargo water craft (but not pleasure craft save such as are under construction by or for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation) | A-6 |
| g. For the manufacture of machine tools for working both metal and wood; of machinists' tools, of small tools, of hand tools, and of | |

- | | |
|--|-----|
| mining tools, machinery and equipment | A-6 |
| h. For the manufacture of steam railroad materials, equipment and supplies (other than locomotives) for use on the railroads under the jurisdiction of the United States Administration | B-1 |
| i. For the manufacture of locomotive cranes and traveling cranes... | B-1 |
| j. For the manufacture of electrical equipment other than turbines (but not electrical supplies as distinguished from equipment) | B-2 |
| k. For the manufacture of farm implements | B-2 |
| l. For the manufacture of textile machinery | B-2 |
| m. For the manufacture of tools, implements, machinery and equipment required for the production, harvesting, distribution, milling, canning and refining of foods and feeds | B-2 |
| n. For the manufacture of binder twine and rope | B-2 |
| o. For the manufacture of oil-well supplies or equipment—by which is meant supplies for the production of petroleum and natural gas— but not including pipe lines, storage tanks of 1,000 barrels capacity or over, tank cars or refineries | B-2 |

However, before an order takes the automatic classification, it must be accompanied by an affidavit in the following form:

Unless rerated by the express order in writing by the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board, this order is by authority of said Priorities Committee rated as Class — under and by virtue of subdivision — of section 8 of Circular No. 4 issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board of date July 1, 1918, and all amendments thereto.

For the purpose of securing the said rating I do solemnly swear:

1. That I have taken and filed whatever pledge is required by the War Industries Board from the industry of which I am a member; and

2. That the materials, equipment, or supplies covered by this order are intended for use and will be used, for the purpose or purposes mentioned in the said subdivision or subdivisions of said section 8, and for no other purposes.

HIGHER RATINGS POSSIBLE

The automatic classifications do not prevent higher classifications being given on orders so included where it may appear essential or desirable that a higher classification be given. No application for a higher classification should be made, however, save in cases where the automatic rating will not secure reasonably satisfactory delivery, and such application

must disclose facts evidencing that the public interest requires an earlier delivery of the order than can be secured under the existing automatic rating.

TRANSPORTATION

The circular calls attention to the method of securing a place on the Preference List, compiled by the Priorities Board, of which the Priorities Commissioner is chairman and H. G. Phillips is secretary. Applications must be made on a separate and distinct form of application, which may be secured from Mr. Phillips on request. The circular points out that the Priorities Committee does not issue priority on fuels, food or feeds, or transportation. The Preference List, compiled by the Priorities Board is used as a guide by the United States Fuel Administrator and the United States Railroad Administration in the distribution of fuel to industries and plants.

TRANSPORTATION

Application for transportation assistance should be made to T. C. Powell, manager of Inland Traffic, War Industries Board, Washington, D. C., on forms of application which may be had from him on request.

The new circular embodies the instructions included in Circular No. 3 that an application should not be made until the order covered, thereby has actually been placed and also that no application should be made where no shortage exists or where no delay in delivery is expected. Inquiry should first be made to ascertain if there will be a delay and in all cases the application should state when delivery is needed and when delivery is promised. A new application form, Application Form P. C. 15, has been issued; however, applications made on Form P. C. 11 will still be accepted.

The new circular calls attention again to the test in requesting priority:

"The paramount purpose of priorities is the selective mobilization of the products of the soil, the mines, and the factories for direct and indirect war needs in such a way as will most effectually contribute toward winning the war. In requesting priority the petitioner should join with the committee in applying the test: To what extent, if at all, will the granting of this application contribute, directly or indirectly, toward winning the war; and if at all, how urgent is the need?"

Exportation of Gold Manufactures

The War Trade Board announces the adoption of the following regulations with respect to the exportation of gold jewelry, gold watches, gold plate, and all other manufactures of gold:

1. On and after July 29, 1918, no license will be issued authorizing the exportation of gold jewelry, gold watches, gold plate or other manufactures of gold unless evidence satisfac-

tory to the War Trade Board is submitted showing that the f. o. b. selling price of the articles to be exported is not less than three times the value of the fine gold contained in such articles.

2. However, exceptions may be made to the above regulation if evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is submitted showing that the gold jewelry, gold watches, gold plate or other manufactures of gold to be exported were actually manufactured for the sole purpose of export prior to July 29, 1918. Licenses may be issued for the exportation of such articles provided the f. o. b. selling price of such articles is not less than twice the value of the fine gold contained therein and the exportation of same is made on or before September 1, 1918.

3. Notwithstanding the date of manufacture for export there may be exported after September 1, 1918, only such manufactures of gold, the f. o. b. selling price of which is not less than three times the value of the fine gold contained therein.

4. Applications for license to export dental gold and all manufactures of gold when the same contains platinum, iridium, rhodium or palladium may be considered only when the regulations governing the exportation of the latter named metals are complied with.

MINE WORKERS PROVE PATRIOTISM BY RESULTS

The United States Fuel Administration finds cause for gratification in the production reports that have come in from various coal fields, both anthracite and bituminous, all over the country. These reports indicate that the mine-workers paid patriotic heed to Fuel Administrator Garfield's appeal that the Fourth of July celebration be not unduly extended, and as a result the days immediately following the fourth gave a much larger output than in any previous year.

Letters from some of the District Representatives show that even on July 4th itself the output was about 60 per cent of the present normal rate of daily production. In several of the districts the mines were worked on the national holiday and, instead of the day being a blank so far as mining was concerned, a considerable tonnage was produced.

Prior to the issuance of the Fuel Administration's appeal, arrangements had been made by the miners in many coal fields for picnics and outings and meetings that should extend over the 5th and 6th, after the national holiday. In a great many instances these programs were called off as soon as the Fuel Administration's appeal made the need of the nation known. The reports that have already come in indicate that the "great service army" of mine workers has awakened to its increased opportunity and its duty of sustained service.



CAPT. J. D. MOONEY

Mining engineer now doing important work in the ordnance department.

ANTHRACITE FOR NORTHWEST TO BE CURTAILED SOMEWHAT

The formal order of the U. S. Fuel Administration restricting the movement of anthracite coal from any of the coal docks in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois and the Upper Peninsula of Lake Michigan, located along the western bank of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, has been announced.

Under the order every shipper of anthracite coal from any of the docks mentioned is required to sell, ship and distribute such coal only to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following sections of the United States, viz:

(1) The states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin;

(2) The Upper Peninsula of the state of Michigan;

(3) That portion of the state of Iowa located on the north of a line coincident with the Illinois Central Railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City, Iowa;

(4) The following named counties within the state of Illinois: Cook, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, DePage, Lee, Kendall and Will.

The supply of anthracite coal to which

this territory has been accustomed in former years was reduced in the apportionments for this year, because of the enlarged demand in the most congested portions of the eastern territory occasioned by the increased industrial activities incident to the war, and the impossibility from a transportation standpoint of providing in the east any other fuel for domestic purposes than anthracite coal. To meet this extraordinary situation the apportionment of anthracite coal to the middle western territory of the United States was somewhat curtailed, and the apportionment of bituminous coal correspondingly increased.

OVERSEAS FORCES DEMAND INCREASING GASOLINE SUPPLY

The constantly growing demand for gasoline to supply airplanes and motor transports now with the American overseas forces in France, will necessitate continually increased shipments to the American Expeditionary Forces. Present stocks of gasoline, however, are now ample to supply the war demand and to allow the normal rational consumption in this country to continue.

The abnormal waste which characterizes the use of gasoline in motor propelled vehicles, however, must be brought to an immediate halt. Legitimate use of gasoline for internal combustion engine fuel does not mean that gasoline may be handled wastefully. The present method of distribution of gasoline is extremely wasteful, the product being handled carelessly and without the slightest regard for conservation in thousands of garages and supply stations throughout the country. The Fuel Administration is urging everyone concerned in the production, distribution and consumption of gasoline to eliminate every possible point of waste. Unless this is done the present supply may in a short time become an actual shortage. If this condition develops the Fuel Administration will not hesitate to make effective enforced conservation methods, which, however, up to the present have not been necessary.

Modified Mine Run Prices

To meet a demand of the mills, the railroad and tower plants in a portion of the State of Missouri and a portion of the State of Kansas, the United States Fuel Administrator has established prices on the modified mine run product of mines in Barton and Vernon counties, Missouri, and in Cherokee and Crawford counties, Kansas.

The order fixed the price of nut run or stoker coal at \$3.05 per net ton, and for mill coal, \$2.95 per net ton.

PETROLEUM STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE IS AUTHORIZED

The United States Fuel Administration has made public the following executive order issued by President Wilson:

Whereas, in order to avoid duplication of effort, and in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the government and for the better utilization of resources and industries it is desirable that there shall be a standardization of specifications for the supply of petroleum and its products to the United States Government.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chief Executive, and by virtue of the powers conferred on me by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act authorizing the president to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the government," approved May 20, 1918, do hereby order that the function, power, and duty of preparing and adopting specifications for the supply of petroleum and its products to any and all departments, bureaus, agencies, and offices of the government be transferred to and exercised by the United States Fuel Administrator. The United States Fuel Administrator shall exercise such functions, powers, and duties through a Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications which shall be composed of the following members: A chairman, who shall be appointed by the United States Fuel Administrator; one member who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War; one member who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; one member who shall be appointed by the chairman of the Shipping Board; one member who shall be appointed by the Director General of the Railroad Administration; one member who shall be appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Mines; and one member who shall be appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Standards. The specifications so prepared and adopted shall be binding upon and govern all departments, bureaus, agencies, and offices of the government. It shall further be the duty of the United States Fuel Administrator, acting through said Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications, to take all proper means to bring about a standardization of petroleum specifications for the purchases in the United States of the allied governments.

This order shall be and remain in full force and effect during the continuance of the present war and for six months after the termination thereof by the proclamation of a treaty of peace, or until amended, modified, or rescinded.

Walter Fitch, of Eureka, Utah, is now in Washington, where he will remain indefinitely.

BAN PUT ON IMPORTATION OF LOW GRADE CONCENTRATES

Owing to some uncertainty regarding the application of the restriction imposed by the War Trade Board upon the importation of copper ore, the board has, by a new ruling No. 169, altered the original ruling to read that hereafter no licenses will be issued for the importation of copper concentrates containing less than sixty per cent of copper, except for shipments from Cuba, Canada and Mexico. All outstanding licenses for the importation of copper concentrates containing less than sixty per cent of copper have been revoked as to shipments from abroad after July 20, 1918, except for shipments from the three countries above specified, from which copper ore may be imported.

This restriction is not to be construed as affecting the importation from any non-enemy country of copper matte or blister copper, or copper concentrates containing sixty per cent or more of copper.

The purpose of the new ruling, as of the former one, is to bring about the ocean transportation of copper in a concentrated form rather than as the bulkier ore.

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDIZING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT REPORTS

The following report from H. S. Sands, chairman of the Committee on Electrical Equipment in Metal Mines of the American Mining Congress has been received:

"I have given your letter of June 14 much thought, and I do not quite see that it would be practical at the present time to attempt any standardization through Congress such as is suggested in your letter by the bill for the Standardization of Screw Threads. From my visits with numerous mining properties in the West I feel that our committee's rules promulgated sometime ago have had a very material effect on the electrical installation. I find many of the properties that were rather opposed to anything that would tend to apparently increase the expense at the time the rules were promulgated, are now following. I do not, however, think that they are sufficiently universal to have them accepted as a compulsory rule but feel that they are working a hardship on some of the properties. They affect an economy in operation in the long run, but it is not always easy to show this to mine operators, particularly when an increased cost is required at the start, and I believe that the committee has got to work a little bit more to create a better mental attitude before any action is actually taken. And then again, I hardly think that this would be a propitious time to attempt anything of this sort on the metal mining industry at large, particularly the gold mining industry. I find that the operators' minds are being taken up with very much more vital questions at the present time."



H. C. MORRIS

Specialist in charge of the rarer metals for the Bureau of Mines.

GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COAL INCREASE FAST

The Government requirements for coal are increasing by leaps and bounds. The various Government departments estimate their steel needs for the year at twenty-two millions of tons, as against a present capacity of about 16,000,000 of tons. It is estimated that each ton of steel requires nearly 5 tons of coal in its manufacture and transportation. To supply this steel for ships, shells, rails and other war material would require 110,000,000 tons of coal.

A very large percentage of the coal for bunkering the ships of the Shipping Board and the navy and for supplying the by-product coke ovens which must be maintained to keep the steel industry going, must come from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, which produce the particular grade of coal required for these purposes.

These fields must, to a large extent, also fill the industrial coal demands of New England, New York, New Jersey, Penn-

sylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, to a lesser extent that of Ohio and Michigan, and to a considerable extent the metallurgical and illuminating gas plants of Indiana and Illinois. Even the record output now coming from these producing fields cannot meet the constantly increasing demand of the Government and the war industries, and at the same time care for the normal industrial demands of this section of the country.

Plans are underway for allotting the coal produced in such a way as to give each section of the country its pro rata share of the amount remaining after the war requirements have been filled.

The use of coal in some war industries necessarily will be restricted by reason of the shortage in the supply of steel and other raw materials. These restrictions will permit the diversion of some portion of the coal which the Fuel Administration had contemplated allotting to non-war industries for more direct war use.

Anthracite Distribution Policy

The policy of the Fuel Administration providing for the distribution of anthracite coal in the four central states—Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, has been announced.

The policy, which has been agreed to by the various State Administrators, provides that in any state in which the allotment of anthracite coal for the current year has been materially curtailed, domestic anthracite sizes should be distributed first to those communities within the state which would experience the greatest inconvenience, difficulty and possible suffering in changing from the use of anthracite to the use of bituminous coal.

In conformity with this policy the State Administrators will distribute within their states the allotment of anthracite following carefully arranged schedules as to locations, which have been furnished them by the Administration at Washington for their guidance.

Production Records Broken

R. W. Gardiner of Pittsburgh, Pa., reports that the mines in his district showed an increase of production for the week ending July 20 of 6,396 tons over the previous high week's record of these mines.

E. A. Holmes of Birmingham, Ala., reports that mines in his district show an increase of 3,085 tons over the previous high week, and H. N. Taylor of Kansas City, Mo., reports the banner increase of 19,352 tons over the previous high record for these mines.

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Paul Wooton, News Editor.
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COMMITTEE AT EACH MINE TO URGE INCREASED PRODUCTION

In order to supply leaders for an intensive campaign for increased bituminous coal production the United States Fuel Administration is appointing in each of the producing districts throughout the country a man to serve as production manager for his district. At each mine a committee of six, to be known as the Production Committee of the U. S. Fuel Administration, will be formed, three men representing the mine workers, three men the mining company.

The duties of the production committees will be to stimulate patriotism; to set a good example of patriotic industry; to arrange for local meetings at which patriot-

ism and increased production alone shall be discussed. It is the task of the production committee to make known the fact that there must be a large increase in tonnage if the United States is not to fail in its war work. It will also make clear that it is the duty of every mine worker to work the full prescribed hours during six days each week; to pass upon the reasons given for absence, short hours worked or any other causes that may have resulted in a loss of tonnage.

The Production Committee will be found by the majority rule, and in case of dispute the production manager is to be the final arbiter.

The qualifications for membership on these Production Committees are that the men should be known to be patriotic; men who on account of relatives or close friends in the war are deeply interested in having our soldiers receive all possible support from those at home; fair-minded men able to pass unprejudiced judgment as to whether the workmen or the company is to blame for absence, short hours or low tonnage. It is also suggested that the largest group of foreign-speaking mine workers should be represented on the committees, and if two nationalities are largely represented that both should have representation on the committee.

In announcing the formation of these Productive Committees James B. Neale, Director of Production, wrote to the local unions of the United Mine Workers of America:

"You mine workers are like a great reserve army which shoulder the burden of a long campaign in which there can be no letup or the whole offensive plan will crumble and collapse. Not a man of you would flinch or hang back if he were in France today and the order came to advance in the face of the enemy's machine guns. In the same way I am sure you will not falter when you realize how great the need is for your best efforts at home. The operators must join you in a patriotic partnership of effort. They must work elbow to elbow with you and keep everlastingly at it, and I am sending to every operator a letter emphasizing his own duty and obligation. Patriots all together. This is the motto to live by day in and day out. The soldier cannot fight to best advantage unless his officers supply him with everything he requires, and so you men cannot get out the coal, full time, six days a week, unless you are given pit cars, props, fair working conditions.

"There is only one way to win. Don't expect the other fellow to do it for you. All you have to think about is your own day's work. This call for more coal means you. Put in your best and your duty is done."

GEO. E. COLLINS SEES IMPENDING CRISIS IN GOLD SITUATION

Geo. E. Collins, an internationally known mining engineer, expresses the following thought with regard to gold production under present conditions:

"I strongly approve the suggestion in your recent circular (H-1), that a permanent committee, representing gold-mining and financial interests, be constituted to advise the Government how to forestall the danger which, in the opinion of many, threatens the financial stability of this country and the whole civilized world, unless the production of gold is greatly increased. Personally, I think the circular understates the case; and that gold will inevitably be at a heavy premium shortly after the war ends, if not before.

"In Colorado, the cost of all mining has increased fully 67 per cent; and as very few of the gold mines have ever made such a profit, it stands to reason that the majority must soon close down, unless substantial relief is forthcoming. The losses of the last two years have exhausted the reserves of most mining companies, and they no longer possess any resources from which to meet the monthly losses. It is useless for the Government to appeal now to the patriotism of the gold producer. His patriotism and tenacity have already been exerted to the utmost, in keeping his organization together, at a sacrifice often of his entire capital, long before the Administration began to realize what was happening.

"In Colorado, only a very few mines produce gold as bullion. By far the majority of gold mines produce gold in ore or concentrates, often containing minor values in other metals. Such ore and concentrates have to be transported to custom smelters and cyanidation plants at central points, so that the cost of producing gold is largely influenced by the freight rates and smelter or mill treatment costs. The latter again are in turn increased by higher freight charges, and the gold producer is made to bear the double burden.

"I would further point out that the extinction of gold mining will not merely destroy individual property, but will wipe out entire communities, such as those in the Cripple Creek and Central City district. These communities have already lost most of their younger men, partly to the army, partly to other States where higher wages are paid. The population of Gilpin County has shrunk to one-third of its former limit, and now includes an abnormally large proportion of old men, women and children, who cannot easily find subsistence elsewhere even if forced to leave their homes. The number of elderly widows, supported by the county taxes, is rela-

tively very large. If the county—which has practically no other resources aside from its mines—loses all its revenue, who is to take care of its obligations? The sudden impoverishment and depopulation of large communities has, I believe, no parallel in this country, excepting the similar fate which overtook many Western silver-mining districts after the demonetization of silver in 1893. Such misfortunes should be avoided if in any way possible, for they create a feeling of undeserved wrong, and tend to undermine the confidence of the people in their Government.

"If the sacrifice of gold-mining communities is necessary for the safety of the nation, it must proceed, and those who suffer must acquiesce as cheerfully as they can. But supposing the contrary is true, as many of us believe: that the gold-mining communities are really essential for the maintenance of our civilization, and that they are being sacrificed, to the great future injury of the entire nation, merely because Congress and the Administration are too slow to see and to act?

"If the gold production of the last few years is to be maintained, the following requirements from the absolute minimum:

"(1) Remission of all excess profit taxation, for mines, producing gold. This will not be a direct benefit to most gold mines for they have no profits to tax: but it will tend to encourage capital to speculate in gold mines.

"(2) Suspension of the recent order of the Director of Railroads making a 25 per cent advance in freight rates, in so far as such freight rates directly or indirectly affect gold mines. In Colorado, this would practically mean the rates on the narrow-gauge railroads, and that serving the Cripple Creek district: in which cases it is hard to discover any rational justification for any freight rate increase at all, as has been clearly shown elsewhere.

"(3) Classification of gold mining as an essential industry, in respect of purchase of necessary supplies and provision of labor.

"(4) Government price regulation of such necessary supplies as explosives and steel, essential for the industry.

"I fear that making our employees immune from draft would not help us very much. They are as patriotic as men in any other line of business, if not more so; and would in most cases refuse to take advantage of such immunity. Some stigma already attaches to the young man of military age who is not serving, and a man should not be asked to submit to this, for the apparent benefit of his employer. Moreover, the labor shortage in gold mines arises largely from the competition of other industries which benefit from war prices, and gold mines cannot hope to pay as high

wages as such industries. Again, most of our men of draft age have gone already.

"If increased production of gold is required, as I believe, no such half measures as the above will suffice. Only a premium on gold, directly or indirectly, will bring out an increased output. The only way to increase production without permitting gold openly to go to a premium will be for the Government to take over and operate the unprofitable gold mines as it already does the railways; and absorb the operating losses which must necessarily be expected when gold mines are worked under present conditions as to costs of labor and material.

"These suggestions doubtless appear very radical; and they would have seemed so to the writer himself, less than a year ago. Now, the question in his mind is whether our statesmen will be farsighted enough to choose them as lesser evils than those which threaten ultimately to overwhelm the financial stability of the country.

"In any event, such action as is decided on should be taken immediately. If the mines are closed down, some will fill with water, and of others the workings will cave in. Machinery and equipment will be scrapped or destroyed. The organization and special knowledge will be dissipated, so that subsequently reopening will be a far more difficult and costly matter than affording the necessary relief at this juncture."

REQUIREMENTS FOR COAL EXCEEDING ALL ESTIMATES

With every ounce of pressure possible being put upon increasing the production of coal, requirements continue to mount. It is evident that there will be an insufficient supply for winter necessities unless the utmost conservation is practiced and a system of local distribution inaugurated which will prevent any consumer from obtaining more coal than is sufficient for his wants, with the utmost care and economy being employed in its consumption.

There will not be enough household coal available this winter if last year's waste continues or if unequal local distribution is not prevented.

The Fuel Administration has taken the necessary steps to this end. Householders may be put on coal rations, as in England and France. The coal allowed to each consumer will not be the amount used last year, but only so much as is scientifically found sufficient to heat his house to 68 degrees, providing every conservation rule has been obeyed. The allowance for each will be sufficient for comfort, but the thoughtless and wasteful consumer who finds his allowance gone before the end of the winter will have only himself to thank if he has no fuel with which to heat his house.

Under this system everyone will get his fair proportion of coal. The hoarder will be eliminated. This system was originally worked out and applied in Philadelphia. It has proved an unqualified success, and with modifications suggested by the experiences in that city the adoption and enforcement has been referred to the Federal Fuel Administration in all states.

This plan involves a department of coal allotments in connection with each local fuel administrator's office. Plans for this organization and for the necessary equipment have been completed by the administration in Washington in such detail that the local bureaus can inaugurate the system without delay. The important features of the plan are:

First—A censorship of every order for coal received by any dealer, each order being compared with a figure obtained by very simple yet effective formulas showing the rating of the house where the coal is to be used.

Second—Actual inspection of all doubtful cases and a checking up through inspectors of statements made by householders as to the coal on hand, the space to be heated, and the heating system employed.

Third—An effective refusal to furnish any householder more coal than a scientific analysis shows is necessary if the requisite care is taken in the heating of the house. Under this system surplus coal will be refused.

All consumers who have obtained a quantity of coal in excess of their allotments or who by deceit or misrepresentation have violated any rules and regulations of the Fuel Administration will be prosecuted.

This system will be drastic and will introduce conditions new to the country. It will be no more drastic, however, than conditions demand in the interest of all concerned. No one will be deprived of coal actually needed for heating, but no one will be allowed fuel for waste or extravagance or to doubly insure a supply of fuel while neighbors on account of this excess are unable to obtain enough.

With a shortage of coal confronting the country, it is only through such detailed regulations that a necessary supply can be insured to all. To delay until the emergency is upon us would be fatal. The Fuel Administration expects everyone to recognize the necessity and the reason for this supervision and to cooperate fully with the local committees entrusted with carrying out the plan.

Unnecessary Attractions Discouraged

Unnecessary attractions in the coal mining fields that might be expected to distract the mine workers from their duty are being eliminated through the efforts of the United States Fuel Administration with the patriotic cooperation of citizens and mine workers.

METHOD OF GOVERNMENT IN LABOR CONTROL OUTLINED

Government control of the recruiting and distribution of unskilled labor for war production is now in effect. No employer engaged wholly or partly in war work, whose maximum force exceeds 100 workers, either skilled or unskilled, can get unskilled labor except through, or under the direction of, the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. Railroads and farmers are excepted from this blanket order.

Advertising of any kind for unskilled labor, whether by card, poster, newspaper, handbill or any other medium, is prohibited to employees engaged in war work, in regulations governing the central war labor recruiting program announced by the Department of Labor. The regulations also authorize the continued use of the field recruiting forces of war industries in getting unskilled labor under strict Federal control, rendering impossible the enticing of labor that during the past year and more has demoralized the labor market, created an enormous turnover and held back production of war materials.

Returns received up to the present by the Federal Employment Service show a shortage in the war industries of approximately 500,000 unskilled workers; and the complete returns are expected to double this figure. Every war industry in the country has been requested to telegraph its present unskilled labor requirements and those of the next two months to the Department of Labor and to inform the local office of the U. S. Employment Service of its day-to-day needs.

The half million unskilled laborers now known to be required constitute the total of the first assignment of quotas which the States will be called upon to furnish. Each State director of the Federal Employment Service will receive his State's quota and will reapportion it to local districts. When the returns from the war industries are complete, a supplementary quota will be allotted each State. It will be determined on the same proportionate basis.

The recruiting of the local quotas will be under the general direction of community labor boards, composed of a representative, each, of the United States Employment Service and of the locality's Employers' and employees. The branch offices of the Federal Employment Service will be used in securing workers and the volunteer agents of the Public Service Reserve—the Labor finding arms of the Employment Service—will assist. The reapportionment of State quotas will be done by the State directors with the assistance of State advisory boards, consisting of the State director and two representatives each of a State's employers and workers.

Violations of the injunction against private recruiting are expected to be rare. Whenever it is found impossible to deal effectively lo-

cally with a violation, the facts will be reported through the Director General of the Employment Service at Washington to the Department of Labor which will investigate. Where complaints are well founded, the department will secure appropriate action by the War Industries Board, which has power to shut off materials, and by all other enforcing agencies of the government.

For the time being, no restrictions are placed upon employers engaged in war work in recruiting their own *skilled* labor, other than that they should so conduct their efforts as to avoid taking or causing restlessness among men already engaged in other war work, including railroads, farms and mines, as well as work covered by direct or subcontracts for government departments. The State directors of the Employment Service have been instructed to give all possible assistance to employers engaged in war work who desire to recruit *skilled* labor.

Furthermore, war employers, for the present, are under no restrictions as to advertising for *skilled* labor, other than that all such advertising shall be so conducted and designed as to avoid creating unrest among men already in war work.

Local offices of the United States Employment Service may advertise for the kinds of men needed in war work, without mentioning wages offered or names of employers.

Employers engaged in *non war* work are permitted to employ methods of recruiting and advertising, so long as they do not in any way compete with the government or employers engaged in war work.

The regulations permit employers engaged in war work to hire unskilled workers who apply at the plant without solicitation, either direct or indirect. Where war employers are authorized to continue the use of their recruiting forces to get unskilled labor, they are prohibited by the regulations from the use in any case of any fee-charging agency or agent, or any agents or labor scouts who are paid for their work on a commission basis.

Authorizations for the continued use of recruiting forces will be granted by the state directors of the States in which the industries having them are operating, and the State directors will have control over such forces. Permission to recruit unskilled labor in a State other than the one in which the work is located may be obtained from the Department of Labor at Washington on the recommendation of the State director for the State in which the men are needed. No unskilled laborers may be moved from one employment district to another within a State without the State director's authorization; and none may be transported from one State to another without the Department's authorization. When such movements are authorized employers must file a statement

with the nearest Federal employment office showing the number of men transferred, the wages offered and other terms and conditions of employment promised the men.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE IN BUNKERING REGULATIONS

A recent ruling revises former orders and regulations relative to the required quality and grades of coal for bunkering steamships at Atlantic and Gulf ports. The purpose of the order is to improve the quality and enlarge the quantity of coal for ships in the Atlantic trade.

Among the changes of consequence is the designation of the Tug River field of West Virginia as a field apart from the Pocahontas field, and admitting as permissible bunker coal the coal originating in the Pocahontas, New River and Tug River fields which has been or may be classified by the Tidewater Coal Exchange for consignment to pool No. 1 or pool No. 2 at Hampton Roads; also specifying as permissible bunker coal that coal which has been or may be classified for consignment to pool No. 44 at Hampton Roads. This coal consists of lump and egg coal, but not nut coal, originating in these fields.

To improve the quality of coal for overseas trade at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the order directs the admission of coal originating at mines on the acceptable list of the United States Navy, which has been or may be classified by the Tidewater Coal Exchange for consignment to pool No. 1, when used by itself and not mixed with coal from any other pool. Also it admits coal originating at mines on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Western Maryland Railways, or any of their connecting lines, which has been or may be classified by the Tidewater Coal Exchange for consignment to pool No. 9, when used by itself and not mixed with coal from any other pool.

Coal originating on the New York Central Railroad or any of its connecting lines which has been or may be classified by the Tidewater Coal Exchange to pool No. 4 and pool No. 10, and coal originating on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio or Western Maryland, or any of their connecting lines, for consignment to pool No. 10, as well as pool No. 1 and pool No. 9 coal is admitted as permissible bunker coal for coastwise trade.

Coal for "overseas trade" is described as including coal furnished ships engaged in trade between ports of the United States and ports of foreign countries, either trans-Atlantic or via Panama Canal, and between ports of the United States and the Panama Canal Zone or Porto Rico, and coal furnished to all navy vessels and army transports of the United States and its allies, whether engaged in trans-Atlantic service or otherwise.

Coal intended for "coastwise trade" includes

coal furnished ships in service between Atlantic ports of the United States and between such ports and Canada.

The order prohibits the shipment of "slack" or sizes of coal smaller than run of mine to any port for bunker purposes or to any pool except when special permission of the United States Fuel Administration has been obtained.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION PROBES PRODUCTION COSTS

The Federal Trade Commission is now conducting or has just completed investigations of production costs into some 20 industries for the confidential use of the war branches of the Government.

Of these, the Commission's Economic Division reported, two were undertaken for the Fuel Administration, 12 for the War Industries Board, 3 for the Food Administration, and one each for the Railroad Administration and the Army.

Complete figures and data on the cost of production are being furnished by the Commission. Much of this, it is expected, will be used in determining fair prices on commodities purchased by the Government and in some instances the general public.

The investigations embrace cost inquiries into bituminous coal, petroleum, coke, pig iron, ingots, rolled steel products, copper, zinc, nickel, lumber, sand and gravel, locomotives, canned foods, textiles, military food supplies, meats and grains.

D. W. COOKE IS APPOINTED NEW YORK FUEL ADMINISTRATOR

United States Fuel Administrator Garfield has announced the appointment of Mr. D. W. Cooke as Federal Fuel Administrator for New York. Mr. Cooke is vice-president of the Erie Railroad Company. To assume his new duties with the Fuel Administration, he has resigned his position as chairman of the Traffic Executives of the Allies, but will remain a member of that organization, and will represent it on the Exports Control Committee. Mr. Cooke, in company with Fuel Administrator Garfield, and operating executives of the railroad and Fuel Administrations, spent all day Monday visiting the harbor facilities of New York City, and inspecting all coal piers in New York harbor.

Dr. Garfield announced at the same time the appointment of Mr. Charles E. Robertson and Mr. Reeves Schley as Assistant Federal Fuel Administrators for New York. The former has been a deputy under Mr. Wiggin and a member of his Advisory Committee. The latter has been Federal Fuel Administrator for New York County.

STEPS TO SPUR PRODUCTION PRAISED BY GEO. OTIS SMITH

Geo. Otis Smith, director of the U. S. Geological Survey, has written the following letter to A. B. Conkling, Secretary of the Graphite Producers Association of Alabama:

Since talking with you the other afternoon about the condition of the graphite industry in Alabama, I had the opportunity of learning a little about the get-together movement among the Southern pyrite miners. As all of you men who are trying to make the resources of the South available for the Nation's use at this time of need have much in common in your problems whether you are mining graphite, manganese, or pyrite, I think your association might be encouraged by the success which promises to attend the efforts of the pyrite producers and on that account I am passing on to you some of my impressions.

Mr. Fuller Calloway tells me that the pyrite miners are discovering that the principle of helping each other is working out along these lines; without actually pooling all of their product, as I understand it, they are to get the benefits of the pooling method in so far as there is need; if by shortage of labor or equipment trouble any mine is unable to meet its orders in any market an arrangement will be perfected for the nearest mine having a surplus to immediately fill that order. I take it the logical move eventually will be for a certain distribution of new orders among the operators according as they may be best situated and equipped to handle the same.

If properly managed it seems to me this association must result in the industry standing as a unit in meeting promptly and fully the needs of the consumer to the better satisfaction of the consumers. It will result in the stronger, to some extent, standing behind the weaker operators and furnishing them with the backing they need in meeting their market obligations. I am reminded of the fact that two or three years ago in some of the coal regions the policy of district coal associations was somewhat similar, in that in case of a mine breakdown or a strike, the nearest operators unaffected by such trouble would immediately take over outstanding orders, not for the sake of stealing away a good customer, but for the purpose of keeping the unfortunate operator in business and in good standing with his market. Of course in any such association the practical logic is that each operator may have similar trouble himself at any time and this is a kind of mutual insurance against losing one's market. Personally I believe that such practices are good under all conditions and that the industrial world is coming to that

way of thinking. However, the present time is one when we must consider primarily the needs of the country for an increased and more reliable output of domestic products; and again it matters not whether that product is manganese, pyrite, or graphite.

The immediate effect of the organization of the pyrite association as I learn it from Mr. Fuller Calloway, whom you doubtless know as one of the most progressive thinkers among your business men of the South, was the placing of orders for pyrite by the fertilizer interests at a notable increase over the previously quoted price. Now this suggests the proper and necessary attitude of any association of this kind toward prices. Regardless of what laws may be on the statute books, you and I will agree this is not the time to seek excessive profits by seeking prices higher than the actual industrial conditions demand. As Mr. Calloway told me regarding the pyrite association their feeling is an absolute willingness to accept whatever price may be considered fair by the War Industries Board or any other agency representing the Government. An association which rests its case on such a statement surely cannot be interpreted as being in restraint of trade.

The advantage of combination by you producers is the cooperation that is thereby made possible in the matter of insuring an adequate supply, and I suspect that the acid makers were willing to pay a somewhat higher price when they knew that not one mine operator but all the mine operators stood behind the filling of their orders. It is just this kind of cooperation moreover that will help the country by increasing the output of these absolutely essential minerals and to accomplish this I feel that you men who may represent the stronger companies, stronger whether backed by mere capital, or by longer experience, or by greater efficiency, must be unselfish in the support which you give to your associates in the industry. Of course at this time unselfishness of this type is expressive of the highest patriotism which we know is becoming more and more widely distributed throughout the country, but at any time I think this kind of combination for the good of all is profitable and is going to supplant the cut-throat competition that we have had in America, competition which was expensive and did not in fact very well serve even the interests of the few because sooner or later each competitor came to know the feeling of the edge of the knife.

I have simply jotted down these thoughts that have come to me because I feel that you all, in fact we all, are working upon the same problem. Increased output is the one thing we must keep before our eyes and I believe from our previous conference about the graphite industry you know

that I realize that you producers must be supported by having the consumers meet you half way. In a chapter which I recently contributed to a book on reconstruction, now in press, I have one section entitled "Equitable distribution of net proceeds" in which I emphasized the need in making the production of the raw material receive its share of the profits. Of course you know better than I that wherever the margin of profit for mining is small the tendency will be toward exploitation and waste, in that only the richest and most accessible part of the deposit will be mined. Therefore it is not only to the interest of you graphite and pyrite miners but also to the public interest that the natural resources of your State should receive their share of the returns. It is for this reason that I have been especially interested in your efforts to put your industry on a basis that will both meet the present emergency and be of lasting benefit to your State and to the consumers of graphite throughout the country.

I think in the recent hearings before the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining I at least suggested that a larger share of the profits might go to the mine operator when the margin between pyrite and sulphuric acid prices or between the price of manganese ore and of ferromanganese is so large, or when we consider the apparent discrepancy between the possible profits of some of the graphite producers and the rather large profits of the strongest of the graphite consumers. It is to the public interest that the natural resource should receive its share of the return.

If it will help in the least the good American cause of stimulating domestic production, please feel free to quote me as urging you operators to get together in every possible way to the end that every graphite producer will be helped to produce at the lowest possible cost and to sell his product at a fair profit. The country needs American graphite and the graphite business deserves a living wage.

NO COAL FIRES FOR COUNTRY CLUBS' GUESTS THIS WINTER

The United States Fuel Administration has issued an order establishing a regulation to restrict fuel consumption by private country clubs.

During the period from December 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, no private country club shall burn or use fuel of any description, including coal, coke or natural gas, fuel oil or other petroleum products, or use power derived from any such fuel for purposes of heating or cooking, excepting:

1. This regulation shall not be construed to prevent or restrict the use of wood or peat for heating or cooking purposes by any coun-

try club when such wood or peat is available without the use of railroad transportation.

2. Any private country club may use or burn fuel other than wood or peat for heating or cooking purposes on receiving a permit for such use from the United States Fuel Administration. Such permit may be granted upon receipt of a certificate from the Fuel Administrator for the State within which the country club applying therefor is located, that the fuel can be spared and that it is not against the public interest to grant such permit.

The full penalties of the Lever Act are prescribed for violations of the order.

Curtail Pleasures to Boost Production

Since coal production records began to be broken in various of the leading districts, the spirit of emulation seems to be catching throughout the entire production field. In nearly every field the mine workers are a unit in consenting to make a sacrifice of many of their usual holidays and diversions. Wherever there seems to be a danger of taking men away from the vital task of mining more coal the mine workers are doing their part by making the necessary sacrifice.

At Barnesboro, Pa., the center of an important mining district, one of the annual events enjoyed by the mine workers has been the annual picnic of the Northern Cambria Scottish Club. Word has been received by James B. Neale, Director of Production, U. S. Fuel Administration, that the Northern Cambria Scottish Club has decided to discontinue this annual picnic during the period of the war so as not to interfere in any way with local production.

In other producing districts throughout the country there are many public gatherings, county fairs, firemen's picnics and such like diversions scheduled. Wherever any of these seem to threaten to divert the mine workers from their patriotic tasks it is desired by the Fuel Administration that they be cancelled.

Coke Prices

By an order of the U. S. Fuel Administration the maximum price per ton of 2,000 pounds f. o. b. cars at the point where produced, for mixed sizes of properly screened and cleaned beehive or by-product coke suitable for domestic purposes shall be \$1.00 less than the maximum government price for selected foundry coke f. o. b. cars at the same point.

The production of domestic fuel by screening and cleaning the accumulated breeze piles at beehive and by-product coking plants has recently grown to such an extent that the United States Fuel Administration found it necessary to establish a maximum price for the product.

PETROLEUM EXPERIMENT STATION



The above illustration shows the Bureau of Mines Petroleum Experiment Station at Bartlesville, Okla., as it will appear when the buildings now under construction are completed. These buildings are being erected by a fund donated by public-spirited oil men of Oklahoma and handled by the Bartlesville Chamber of Commerce. The site of four acres on which the station is located is the gift of George W. Keeler, of Bartlesville.

The two structures are for office quarters and laboratories. The administration building will be 37 feet wide and 57 feet long, and have two floors and a basement. Office space for twelve technical men will be provided, and there will also be included an exhibition room, a conference room and a library. Instructive samples and specimens will be set up in the exhibition room, and it is hoped the library eventually will be one of the best in the country on the subjects of petroleum and natural gas. This library is expected to prove a most useful adjunct to the oil and gas men of the mid-continent field.

The laboratory building will be 42 feet wide by 102 feet long and of one story. It will house the well equipped chemical and technical laboratories and a machine shop. Many investigations that cannot well be conducted in this building will be carried on in the open or under temporary structures on the station grounds. The four acres provide ample space for such work, as well as for future expansion of the permanent structures.

This experiment station has been established by the Bureau of Mines for what may be termed practical research in petroleum and natural gas to the end of increasing efficiency and reducing wastes. Problems concerned with the drilling of wells, the production of

oil or gas, storage of oil and transportation of oil and gas, the refining of oil, and the utilization of oils and gases will be considered. To find out what investigations were most needed, circular letters to oil and gas men have been sent out requesting their opinions. The station is for public service, and it is the desire to meet the public needs as fully as the facilities of the station will permit. Much of the work is expected to be cooperative with companies actively engaged in the oil and gas industries.

New Sized Screenings Regulations

To permit the making of a grade of bituminous coal to take the place of anthracite which has been withdrawn from the Middle West, and which is specially adapted for use in magazine or base burner stoves, the United States Fuel Administration has adopted regulations and prices for sized screenings.

For all special sizes passing over a mesh over one-half inch in size, the mine price for prepared coal is allowed. For special sizes passing over one-quarter inch and under one-half inch in size, the mine price for run of mine coal is allowed.

For all fine sizes passing through a mesh one-half inch or smaller, the price fixed is 30 cents per net ton less than the prevailing price for standard screenings. If fine screenings or "carbon" passing through one-half inch or smaller mesh as the result of producing special sized screenings are mixed with other coal, the selling price shall not exceed the applicable government rice less 30 cents per net ton.

WAR LABOR BOARD RULES IN BETHLEHEM STEEL CASE

The National War Labor Board has rendered its finding in the case of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa. This decision, one of the most important in many respects which has been reached in the history of the board, grants the workers the right to organize and to bargain collectively, orders the revision or complete elimination of the bonus system now in operation at the plant, the revision of piece work rates and the establishment of a designated, guaranteed minimum hourly wage rate for some 5,000 machine shop workers in conformity with one of the scales now being applied by the War or Navy Departments; applies the basic eight hour day with payment of time and half time for all overtime and double time on Sundays and holidays, and provides for overtime payment to piece workers; calls upon the company to pay men and women alike when performing the same work and to allot women no tasks disproportionate to their strength. It provides that the piece work rates shall be revised by the plant management cooperating with committees of the workers and representatives of the Ordnance Department, which is the department principally interested in the product of the plant; and also that a permanent local board of mediation and conciliation, consisting of six members, three chosen by the company, three by the workers, be established to effect agreements on future disputed points and on disputed points not covered in the award. This board is to be presided over by a chairman to be selected by and to represent the Secretary of War. In addition, an examiner of the War Labor Board is to be assigned to interpret and enforce the award, being specifically instructed to investigate and report to the board upon all charges of discrimination against union men by the company.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS TO SAVE 1,000,000 TONS COAL YEARLY

According to records kept by representatives of the United Fuel Administration, the saving of more than 60,000 kilowatt hours, which is equal to above 100 tons of coal, was made on the first night of the "Lightless Nights" in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The saving will be much greater during the winter when the daylight saving hour will be restored and darkness begins very much earlier.

The figures given indicate a coal economy through "Lightless Nights" of 40,000 tons a year in the Borough of Manhattan alone. From the data now on hand, the Fuel Administration's Bureau of Conservation estimates a national saving through the operation of the "Lightless Night" order of more than 1,000,000 tons of coal a year.

BUREAU OF MINES SPEEDS WORK ON WAR MINERALS

For the purpose of stimulating the production of the necessary war minerals, a special appropriation was recently made by Congress for the Bureau of Mines. This emergency war service has been organized by the Bureau of Mines as a special branch of the work under the name of War Minerals Investigations. Recently, Mr. J. E. Spurr, formerly a member of the Committee on Mineral Imports and Exports, accepted the position of executive in charge of this work while remaining as Mineral Adviser to the Shipping Board. The work is organized on a temporary basis, but will be continued, if need be, for the period of the war.

The province of the War Minerals Investigations cover:

(a) Minerals of special war interest by reason of their not being already produced in the United States in sufficient quantities for war purposes.

(b) Improvement in utilization of minerals for war purposes.

The investigation covers the broad field of mining, transportation, ore-dressing, smelting, and marketing. On the one hand this field touches that part of the geological survey which deals with mining, geology, and mineral statistics, and on the other with that part of the War Industries Board which deals with mineral raw materials which are the basis of war industries.

The program has been framed and is being carried on in the most practical manner from the sole point of view of war exigencies. The stimulation of domestic production of those metals and minerals of which there is now a shortage, and utilization and economy of these metals and minerals will be the two main purposes of the work. Stress is being laid on the different metals or minerals in the order of the national need.

MANGANESE IMPORTS FROM ASIA ARE CUT OFF

Importations of manganese ore from Asia and Australasia have, by a new ruling, been prohibited as to ocean shipments made on and after July 20; and, to make this ruling effective, all outstanding licenses for the importation of manganese from those countries have been revoked as to ocean shipment on and after July 20, 1918.

Adequate supplies can be obtained, it has been found, from sources nearby, entailing far less strain upon the tonnage resources of the United States during the present difficult period than shipments from the distant ports in Asia and Australasia.

GOVERNMENT'S CONTENTION SUSTAINED IN HARVESTER SUIT

The Department of Justice is advised that at the ensuing term of the Supreme Court the International Harvester Company will dismiss its appeal from the decree of the District Court adjudging it a combination in restraint of trade and ordering its dissolution. The effect will be to leave the decree of the District Court as the final decree in the case.

The parties will then join in asking the District Court to enter an order to carry the decree into effect, providing substantially as follows:

(a) The Harvester Company to dispose of the harvesting machine lines known under the trade names of "Osborne," "Milwaukee" and "Champion," the trade names themselves, and all patterns, drawings, blue prints, dies, jigs and other machines and equipment used in the manufacture of these lines to a responsible and independent manufacturer or manufacturers of agricultural implements.

(b) The Harvester Company also to dispose of the plants and works at Springfield, Ohio, and Auburn, N. Y. where the Champion and Osborne lines of harvesting machines are manufactured.

(c) If not otherwise disposed of within one year after the close of the existing war the before-mentioned lines of harvesting machines etc. to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

(d) The Harvester Company to be prohibited after December 31, 1919, from having more than one representative or agent in any city or town in the United States for the sale of harvesting machines or other agricultural implements.

(e) If at the expiration of eighteen months after the close of the existing war the foregoing measures have not proved adequate in the opinion of the Government to restore competitive conditions in trade and commerce in harvesting machines and other agricultural implements and to bring about a situation in harmony with law, the Government to have the right to such further relief in the present case as may be necessary to that end.

This case presented the most fundamental issue which has arisen under the Sherman act since its constitutionality was determined. The issue is this: The Government contended that combinations of competitive units on a scale large enough to make the resulting restriction of competition direct and substantial are unlawful without more, on the theory that it was not the policy of the Sherman act to wait until the evils of undue concentration of commercial power have already come to pass, but rather to strike at once at undue concentration of commercial power itself. The

defendants contended, on the other hand, that such combinations are not unlawful unless the Government goes further and shows in each particular case that the combination has wrongfully used its power, as, for example, by unduly enhancing prices, by unduly limiting the quantity or lowering the quality of product, by unduly lowering wages, etc.; in other words, that monopolistic combines are not unlawful so long as they use their power benevolently.

The effect of the present action is to sustain the contention of the Government, on which the decree of the court below was based.

Allege Oil Trade Abuses

Complaint was filed with the Federal Trade Commission by one of the oil companies of Shreveport, La., alleging unfair practices on the part of one of its competitors.

An investigation was made by the Federal Trade Commission, and the complaint, together with the result of the Commission's investigation, was referred to the United States Fuel Administration.

A hearing was held in Washington by the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration July 11, 1918, resulting in instructions being issued July 19 by the Fuel Administration directed to all oil companies operating in Shreveport and vicinity as follows:

"Pending the issuance of a general order you are directed as follows: Make no allowance to retailers on gasoline or kerosene exceeding one cent per gallon. Make no drayage allowance to consignees on drum or barrel shipments. No permanent equipment shall be given or loaned, and sale or rental must be based on a fair value. Give no premiums, secret fees or rebates. Coupon books (if sold) not more than two per cent discount for cash. Neither buy nor rent premises nor equipment from existing retailers. Furnish retailers no employees. Pay retailers no salaries or commissions."

It is the intention of the Fuel Administration to issue, after full investigation, a general order regulating the trade practices of oil marketing companies throughout the United States. The oil industry will be asked to give prompt consideration to all existing trade practices and to advise the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration in regard thereto. This may be done either direct or through the National Petroleum War Service Committee or its subcommittees throughout the country. It is hoped that by this means the order when issued will be as fair and as far-reaching as possible, so as to bring about a correction of whatever discriminations and abuses may now exist.

CENTRAL RECRUITING OF LABOR BEGUN

Unskilled Workers Being Handled Under New Policy In Effort to Increase Industrial Efficiency

The National Government assumed control of the recruiting of civilian workers for war industry on August 1. This step calls for important readjustments of the traditional industrial policy. It is estimated that the industry of the United States employs some 30,000,000 unskilled workers. In ordinary times, the labor "turn-over" of the manufacturing establishments of the country is, on the average, 300 per cent. That means that every establishment which requires the services of one hundred workers is accustomed to hire three hundred workers during the course of a single year. Since the war this endless migration of workers has been multiplied many times. In some cities the labor "turn-over" has gone as high as 3,000 per cent.

The waste entailed by such a ceaseless ebb and flow hits workers and employers, but, most of all, at this time it weakens the military might of the American people. The production of ships and of munitions can be largely increased if the disastrous labor "turn-over" be eliminated, and civil man-power wisely distributed and husbanded. The conditions and agencies which cause avoidable labor "turn-over" must be eliminated.

The Department of Labor, through the United States Employment Service, has taken over, on the instructions of the President, the exclusive placement of all unskilled labor required by war industry. Private labor agencies may no longer place unskilled workers. Individual employers may no longer solicit workers except through the United States Employment Service.

The Employment Service is thus given a duty comparable only to that borne by the War Department when the Selective Service Law was put into operation. But this policy must be enforced without military authority. We must rely upon the understanding, the cooperation and the good will of the American people.

In every industrial state, boards, equally representative of employers and employees, are being created to assist in rendering effective the employment system. In every community where conditions make such an organization possible, community boards are being called into existence. These representative groups, together with the officials of the United States Employment Service, will be responsible for the voluntary mobilization of labor.

The administration for this great task has had to be hastily improvised; the machinery for its enforcement is still in process of formation. The United States Employment Service comes to the country not with a completed organization nor with a perfected machine. It has been quickly brought into being in response to the growing necessity for more and more of the materials of victory. The Employment Service, in cooperation with industry and labor, hopes to be able to end the "stealing" of labor by competing concerns. It will be able to abolish the wanton stimulation of labor turn-over by men in search of profit. But it may not be able immediately and without delay so to distribute the workers of America that the actual shortage of labor will be reduced to the lowest possible figure.

"MODIFIED MINE RUN"

COAL PRICES ARE FIXED

Must Not Exceed Applicable Government Mine Prices for Screenings at Mine, Says Fuel Administration.

A recent order of the U. S. Fuel Administration, provides regulations fixing the prices of "modified mine run" coal f. o. b. the mines. "Run of mine" coal describes the product as it comes from the mine without going through the process of separation into sizes. "Modified mine run" coal is described as "run of the mine from which a certain portion of lump has been screened."

The regulation fixes the prices for "modified mine run" at not to exceed the applicable government mine prices for screenings at the mine where such "modified mine run" coal is produced plus the following percentages of the margin or difference between the applicable government mine prices for mine run and screenings at such mines:

Run of mine passed through 2-inch openings—40 per cent of such margin.

Run of mine passed through 3-inch openings—75 per cent of such margin.

Run of mine passed through 4-inch openings—90 per cent of such margin.

Run of mine passed through 5-inch openings—95 per cent of such margin.

Run of mine passed through 6-inch or larger openings shall take the applicable government price for run of mine.

Kentucky Coke Prices

The maximum price per ton for coke made in Pike County, Kentucky, except at the plant of the Marrowbone Mining Co., has been fixed at \$6.50 for blast-furnace coke and \$7.50 for 72-hour selected foundry coke.

REVISION OF PRICES

FOR OHIO COAL MADE

State Divided Into Eight Districts and Former Classifications of "Thick Vein" and "Thin Vein" Eliminated.

The producing districts within the state of Ohio and the prices of bituminous coal mined therein have been revised by an order of the U. S. Fuel Administration.

In making the revisions under the present order the former classifications of "thin vein" and "thick vein" coal have been eliminated, the old system being intricate and involved.

Under the new classifications the state has been divided into eight districts and the prices have been fixed for run of mine, prepared sizes and slack or screenings, in the sequence given.

District No. 1, County of Meigs and Townships of Cheshire and Addison in County of Gallia.....	\$2.35	2.60	2.10
District No. 2, Counties of Vinton, Jackson, Lawrence, Sciota, Pike and County of Gallia except Townships of Cheshire and Addison.....	\$3.00	3.25	2.85
District No. 3, Counties of Hocking and Athens, and Townships of Coal and Monroe in the County of Perry and Townships of Homer in the County of Morgan	\$2.10	2.35	1.85
The Bailey Run or No. 7 Seam	\$2.50	2.75	2.25
District No. 4, Counties of Washington and Noble, County of Morgan except Township of Homer, and County of Perry except Townships of Coal and Monroe	\$2.50	2.75	2.25
District No. 5, Counties of Guernsey and Muskingum and Township of Warren in Belmont County.....	\$2.25	2.50	2.00
District No. 6, Counties of Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Coshocton, and Townships of Monroe, Franklin, Washington and Freeport in County of Harrison, and Townships of Washington and Yellow Creek in County of Columbiana, and Townships of Brush Creek, Saline, Ross, Knox and Jefferson	\$2.50	2.75	2.25
District No. 7, Counties of Trumbull, Portage, Summit,			

Mahoning, Medina, Wayne and Stark, and County of Columbiana except Townships of Washington and Yellow Creek \$3.00 3.25 2.85

District No. 8, County of Monroe, County of Belmont except Township of Warren, County of Harrison except Townships of Monroe, Franklin, Washington and Freeport, and County of Jefferson except Townships of Brush Creek, Saline, Ross, Knox, and Springfield \$1.90 2.15 1.90

To the above prices there may be added the 45 cents allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

COMMUNITY LABOR BOARDS

TO APPLY FEDERAL POLICIES

The establishment of Community Labor Boards to have general jurisdiction over the recruiting and the distribution of labor, in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor, has been announced.

These boards will localize in each industrial region the enforcement of the policies of the United States Employment Service. In the mobilization of the army of producers, they will apply the federal policies as the draft boards put into operation the selective conscription act. In order that the boards may represent adequately their communities, employees and employers will each select representatives.

Community Labor boards consisting of one representative of employers and one representative of employees with a third representative of the United States Employment Service are now being established wherever the industrial situation justifies it.

The members of the board will be appointed by the state directors of the U. S. Public Service Reserve. Chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations will be asked to nominate industrial management representatives; state and city federations of labor will nominate the labor members while the third member, who will be the presiding officer, must in every case be a representative of the United States Employment Service.

The community labor boards will assist in mobilizing the labor of their respective communities, but especially they will decide upon the relative needs of local establishments seeking labor and where the supply is less than the demand they will prorate the existing reserve.

RESTRICTIONS APPLYING TO RECRUITING OF LABOR

The general restrictions now applying to the use of private labor recruiting forces follow:

1. Private recruiting will be under the full control and direction of the State director of the United States Employment Service for the State in which the recruiting is done.

2. No permission for the use of private recruiting forces will be granted, except upon recommendation of the Director General of the Employment Service to the State Director for the State where the men are to be used. The recommendation will be given, provided the men cannot be secured locally and, in the judgment of the State director, there is serious need of additional labor.

3. Labor can be moved from one State to another or within a State only on the authorization of the State director of the Employment Service for the State where the movement originates.

4. A report of every man moved shall be filed with the U. S. Employment Service in the recruiting district from which he is moved.

5. All men so moved will be credited on the quota required to be furnished by the recruiting district from which they are secured.

6. Private recruiting forces shall not make use in any way of the Employment Service or of any fee-charging agent or agency.

7. Every permission is at any time subject to withdrawal or restriction by the State director who granted it.

Praises "Heroes of the Pick"

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, deeply impressed with the patriotic spirit manifested by the one hundred and fifty mine workers of Mercer County, Pa., who, though retired on account of age, went back to work as soon as they learned of the country's vital need for more coal, wrote the following letter of appreciation to United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield:

"I was greatly impressed when I learned recently about one hundred and fifty retired miners in Mercer County, Pa., recognizing the nation's urgent need of increased fuel, had volunteered to go back to the mines and serve their country there.

"This is the spirit which free and liberal government always engenders and which insures the triumphs of our arms and aims. I should like, through you, to send a personal greeting to these heroes of the pick."

Those Having Wood May Get No Coal

The United States Fuel Administration has suggested to State Fuel Administrators that in those states where a plentiful supply of wood is available, the sale, shipment and distribution of coal for domestic purposes to persons residing outside of cities or incorporated towns may be prohibited, except under special permit.

State Fuel Administrators are advised that if they find as a result of prohibiting the use of coal outside of cities, excessive prices are demanded by wood dealers, they should be dealt with under the authority conferred by the Lever Act.

The authority for prohibiting the sale, shipment and distribution of coal to domestic consumers, it is pointed out, is contained in the order appointing State Fuel Administrators to office.

There have just been issued two very important and interesting publications by the West Virginia Geological Survey, Morgantown, W. Va. These publications are described in the following extract from the printed circular of the Survey and the reader is also told how to secure the publications:

28. Detailed Report on Barbour and Upshur Counties and Western Randolph, by D. B. Reger, with an Introductory Discussion of Deep Well Records, including the Deepest Well in the World, by I. C. White, and a Discussion of Deep Well Temperatures by C. E. Van Orstrand, issued under date of July 1, 1918, containing 867 pages + civ pages of introductory matter, and illustrated with 53 half-tone plates and 43 figures or zinc etchings in the text accompanied with a separate case of topographic and geologic maps of the entire area in two sheets, one covering Barbour County, and the other Upshur County and the coal area of Randolph west from Big Laurel and Rich Mountains. The whole region is underlain by the coal measures in which are several valuable beds, all of which are described, analyzed, and their areas mapped in this report. Price, including case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$3.00, but for combination price with other publications see below. Extra copies of geologic map of Upshur and Western Randolph, \$1.00; of Barbour, 75 cents. Extra copies of topographic map of Upshur and Western Randolph, 75 cents; of Barbour, 50 cents.

31. Revised Figure Showing Bituminous Coal Beds in West Virginia, zincograph section, or cut, 6 inches wide and 40 inches long, showing the names, number and intervals separating the coal beds of West Virginia, and extending from the top of the Dunkard Series to the base of the Pottsville Series on the scale of 1 inch to 200 feet, compiled and revised to July 1, 1918, by Ray V. Hennen, assistant geologist. Price, 25 cents.

WHITE AND PEALE HEAD NEW BUREAU OF LABOR

At a recent conference held in Washington, between the United States Fuel Administrator, Harry A. Garfield, and the international officials of the United Mine Workers of America, a complete understanding was reached wherein all questions pertaining to labor in the coal mining industry will remain under the jurisdiction of the United States Fuel Administrator. This is in accordance with an understanding previously reached between the Secretary of Labor and the United States Fuel Administrator.

In order that this arrangement may be made effective, the United States Fuel Administrator has created a Bureau of Labor, to which all matters relating to labor controversies will be referred for settlement. The United States Fuel Administrator has appointed Mr. John P. White, formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. Rembrandt Peale, coal operator for Central Pennsylvania, joint heads of this bureau, with power as his deputies to consider and dispose of all matters concerning labor in the coal mining industry properly coming before the Fuel Administration and subject to the procedure prescribed in existing joint agreements.

The following statement of principles was made by Mr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, at conferences at which were present Mr. Frank J. Hayes, president, Mr. John L. Lewis, vice-president, Mr. William Green, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. John P. White and Mr. Rembrandt Peale representing the Fuel Administration, all of whom acquiesced in the statement as expressing their understanding of the principles followed by the United States Fuel Administration and by the International Union of Mine Workers in settling questions relating to labor in the coal mining industry, it being understood that wherever the Federal Government is called upon to intervene or of its own motion intervenes in the settlement of such questions, whether in organized or unorganized fields, jurisdiction shall remain for the present, and until otherwise arranged, in the hands of the United States Fuel Administrator:

"The United States Fuel Administrator understands:

a. That no strike shall take place pending the settlement of any controversy until the dispute has been reviewed and decided by him.

b. That recognition of the Unions shall not be exacted during the continuance of the war except where now recognized by collective bargaining.

c. That where, by joint contract between employer and employed, machinery is provided for the settlement of controversies, United States Fuel Administrator shall not be required to intervene or to mediate until such means have been invoked and the remedy exhausted without reaching adjustment.

d. That where the United States Fuel Administrator intervenes, substantially, the principles, provisions and practices laid down in the Maryland and Upper Potomac Settlement of May 6, 1918, shall be accepted by the workers, and employers and their chosen representatives, as sufficient.

On the basis of the foregoing understanding which he regards as just and imperative in the present crisis, the United States Fuel Administrator has insisted and will continue to insist that any adjustment of labor questions in the coal mining industry, whether by joint agreement between operators and mine workers or by agreements severally made with the United States Fuel Administrator, shall embody wherever applicable and substantially, the principles, provisions and practices laid down in the Maryland and Upper Potomac Settlement of May 6, 1918, and recognizes the authority of the International Union of Mine Workers in the organized fields and their jurisdiction over controversies arising in said fields. More specifically, the United States Fuel Administrator has insisted and will continue to insist in all such settlements—

a. That employers will be required to relinquish the right to discharge employees because of affiliation with labor unions.

b. That employers will be required to recognize the right of their employees to organize by peaceful methods that do not interrupt production.

c. That the so-called automatic penalty clause now in force being regarded by mine workers as a cardinal principle of collective bargaining during the continuance of the war, will be included in all agreements as a condition precedent to the allowance of increased price permitted to operators.

d. That where the union shop now exists the same shall continue, and where union and non-union men work together the continuance of such condition shall not be deemed a grievance."

Owing to the large demand for mine scales, The Standard Scales & Supply Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has increased its facilities in the mine scale department, and is now prepared to turn out fifty to seventy-five mine scales per week. This company states that there has been an unusually large demand for scales in the last few months, especially from the West Virginia district.

GAS EXPERIMENTS TRANSFERRED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The experimentation with gases for use in warfare, which has been conducted by the Bureau of Mines has been transferred to the War Department by the following executive order:

"It is hereby ordered that the Experiment Station at American University, Washington, D. C., which station has been established under the supervision of the Bureau of Mines, Interior Department, for the purpose of making gas investigation for the Army, under authority of appropriations made for the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Army, together with the personnel thereof, be, and the same is hereby, placed under the control of the War Department for operation under the Director of Gas Service of the Army."

Prior to the issuance of the order the Secretary of War wrote the President as follows:

"In connection with the proposed transfer of the chemical section at American University from the Bureau of Mines to the newly constituted and consolidated Gas Service of the War Department, which you are considering, I am specially concerned to have you know how much the War Department appreciates the splendid services which have been rendered to the country and to the Army by the Department of the Interior, and especially by the Bureau of Mines under the direction of Dr. Manning. In the early days of preparation and organization, Dr. Manning's contact with scientific men throughout the country was indispensably valuable. He was able to summon from the universities and the technical laboratories of the country men of the highest quality and to inspire them with enthusiastic zeal in attacking new and difficult problems which had to be solved with the utmost speed. I do not see how the work could have been better done than he did it, and the present suggestion that the section now pass under the direction and control of the War Department grows out of the fact that the whole subject of gas warfare has assumed a fresh pressure and intensity, and the director of it must have the widest control so as to be able to use the resources at his command in the most effective way possible. The proposal does not involve the disruption of the fine groups of scientific men Dr. Manning has brought together, but merely their transfer to General Sibert's direction."

Van H. Manning, the director of the Bureau of Mines, received the following letter from the President:

"I have had before me for some days the question presented by the Secretary

of War involving the transfer of the chemical section established by you at the American University from the Bureau of Mines to the newly organized Division of Gas Warfare in which the War Department is now concentrating all the various facilities for offensive and defensive gas operations. I am satisfied that a more efficient organization can be effected by having these various activities under one direction and control, and my hesitation about acting in the matter has grown only out of a reluctance to take away from the Bureau of Mines a piece of work which thus far it has so effectively performed. The Secretary of War has assured me of his own recognition of the splendid work you have been able to do, and I am taking the liberty of enclosing a letter which I have received from him, in order that you may see how fully the War Department recognizes the value of the services.

"I am today signing the order directing the transfer. I want, however, to express to you my own appreciation of the fine and helpful piece of work which you have done, and to say that this sort of team work by the bureaus outside of the direct war-making agency is one of the cheering and gratifying evidences of the way our official forces are inspired by the presence of a great national task."

Conference With Smokeless Operators

A conference was held July 25 between representatives of the U. S. Fuel Administration and the smokeless coal operators of West Virginia. It was held for the purpose of adjusting the standard of prices of the product in these fields, for coal consigned to Hampton Roads, and for the consideration of other matters relative to brokers' commissions, production, etc.

No definite conclusion was reached at the present conference as to price adjustments, the operators from the Pocahontas field proposing to submit to the Administration at an early date a complete new set of cost sheets, which they say will more nearly represent the mining costs in their field.

Under the present regulations of the Fuel Administration nine different basic prices are fixed for coal originating in the Pocahontas, New River and Tug River fields. Covering different grades and different allowances, commissions, etc., there are forty-eight different prices applying to these fields. The Administration has proposed a schedule of average prices for the purpose of simplifying the accounting to the different fields and different operators. The Pocahontas operators object to the enforcement of any new plan until new cost sheets for their field shall have been prepared and submitted.

COAL PRODUCTION FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 27 WAS 12,802,000 TONS

The output of bituminous coal in the United States declined approximately 1 per cent during the week of July 27, according to reports received by the United States Fuel Administration from the United States Geological Survey. The output for the coal year to date is about 15,000,000 net tons short of the country's requirements. The production (including lignite and coal made into coke) for the week is estimated at 12,802,000 net tons, a decrease compared with the week preceding of 121,000 net tons, but an increase over the corresponding week of 1917 of 1,471,000 net tons, or 13 per cent.

The average daily production is estimated at 2,134,000 net tons as against 2,154,000 net tons during the week of July 20 and as compared with 1,889,000 tons during the week of July 27, 1917.

The output of the week under review is 9 per cent behind the average weekly output required during the balance of the summer months to make up the deficit to date. The difference between the summer requirements and that specified for the balance of the coal year is occasioned by the necessity to ship practically all lake coal during the summer months and 50 per cent more tidewater coal to New England during the summer than in the winter.

Production to date is approximately 15,000,000 net tons behind the schedule, and in order to meet all requirements as outlined by the U. S. Fuel Administration it will be necessary that the output of coal during the last of the summer months, August and September, shall exceed 14,000,000 net tons per week, 714,000 net tons, or 5.5 per cent in excess of the record week to date.

The average daily requirements have been ascertained by the U. S. Fuel Administration to be as follows: For the summer months, April 1 to September 30, 2,100,000 net tons; for the winter months, October 1 to March 31, 1,970,000 net tons. For the entire coal year, April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919, there must be a daily average of 2,035,000 net tons.

Anthracite shipments increased slightly during the week, the total movement amounting to 40,942 carloads as against 40,664 carloads during the previous week.

CONDITIONS DURING WEEK OF JULY 20

During the week of July 20 the bituminous mines produced 85 per cent of the present full time output, the losses to production being distributed as follows: Car shortage, 5.1 per cent; labor shortage, including strikes, 4.4 per cent; mine disability, 4.2 per cent; no market, 0.1 per cent; all other causes, 1.2 per cent.

Improved working conditions were reported by the operators in northern and central Ohio, central Pennsylvania, New River and Winding Gulf and in the Western and Pacific Coast States. The improvements were attributed to better transportation conditions. More available labor was reported in the New River district and less mine disability in the Ohio district and better market conditions in the Western States.

The material decrease of production occurred in Illinois, southern Ohio, Westmoreland and Somerset counties, in Pennsylvania, the high volatile district of southern West Virginia, Fairmont, all Kentucky fields and southwest Virginia. In all districts except Kentucky the causes of increased losses were attributed to car and labor shortage and mine disability, whereas in the Kentucky fields the shortage of coal cars was the limiting factor.

Operators in New River and Winding Gulf, Pocahontas and Western and Pacific Coast States reported 100 per cent car supply during the week of July 20.

NO LIMITATION PLACED ON SALE OF OIL OR GASOLINE

Attention of the War Industries Board and of the United States Fuel Administration has been called to the wide prevalence throughout the United States of a mistaken impression that some order or recommendation has been issued from Washington with respect to the sale of oil and gasoline. In some places, local automobile dealers' associations have even issued circulars laying down the rule that dealers in oil and gasoline must make no sale of these products on Sundays and holidays or after 6 p. m. on other days, and stating "it is now an order from Washington."

No such order or recommendation has been issued by any governmental authority or with any governmental approval. The Fuel Administration has urged that wasteful practices in the use of oil and gasoline shall be stopped and all reasonable and proper measures of conservation shall be observed. No limitations, however, have been placed upon the sale of these products.

It is not intended to interfere in any way with the activities of automobile dealers' associations or others who, after consideration of the local conditions, may seek to bring about some limitation upon the hours during which oil and gasoline shall be sold to the public; but it is desired that it be clearly understood that no orders or recommendations have been issued by any governmental authority upon this subject.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF MEXICAN LABOR QUALIFIED

The occupations in which Mexican laborers may engage after being admitted to the United States under the special provisions temporarily modifying the head tax, literacy test and contract labor provision, have been extended by supplemental order of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Under the departmental order of June 12 the immigration restrictions for Mexican labor were lifted only for Mexicans coming to this country to engage in agricultural pursuits, railroad maintenance of way and lignite coal mining.

The new order, now in effect, adds to this list mining of all kinds and common labor work in connection with construction being done by or for the Government in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and southern California, all included in the jurisdiction of Immigration District No. 23.

In addition the provision that Mexican laborers coming into the country under the war emergency provisions of the previous order must have a small portion of their wages deducted to be returned when they leave the United States has been discontinued.

Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti is in general charge of the admission of Mexican laborers.

To facilitate the admission of Mexican laborers they will be permitted to enter the United States at all ports of entry along the Gulf and Atlantic Coast as far north as Charleston, S. C., in addition to the entry ports along the Mexican border.

The immigration office forces at towns most used by the Mexicans are being increased. Specially trained examiners of the United States Employment Service are assisting immigration inspectors in examining applicants at these points.

Encouraging reports come from the border States as to the effect the influx of Mexican labor has had already in alleviating local labor shortage. The Employment Service office at Yuma, Arizona, reports that: "The demand and supply for farm hands is about balanced. Any shortage of farm hands heretofore existing has been relieved to a large extent by the operation of Departmental Order No. 54261-202 (admission of Mexican labor)."

Other Federal employment offices along the border report numbers of Mexicans entering under the new provisions. Many of the immigrants are already at work cutting cotton in the Southwestern States.

A. G. Mackenzie, secretary of the Utah Chapter of the American Mining Congress, is in Washington to attend the hearing of the copper producers and the War Industries Board.

ALL RECORDS FOR WEEKLY COAL PRODUCTION EXCEEDED

Weekly coal production records found a new million mark to conjure with during the week ended July 13. According to the report by the Geological Survey the bituminous output (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 13,243,000 net tons.

The average production per working day is estimated at 2,207,000 net tons as against 2,051,000 net tons during the week of July 6, or an increase of 7.6 per cent, and as compared with the average production per working day of 1,961,000 net tons during the corresponding week of 1917.

The output during the week ended July 13 of 13,243,000 net tons is approximately 1,031,000 net tons, or 8 per cent above the average weekly requirements of 12,211,500 tons estimated by the U. S. Fuel Administration. However, the average weekly production for the coal year to date is estimated at 11,568,000 net tons, or 5.3 per cent behind the weekly requirements. In order to make up the deficit for the coal year from April 1 to date of 643,000 net tons per week, or 9,651,000 net tons, it will be necessary to have approximately ten more weeks of production equivalent to that of last week, or a production of 12,472,000 net tons during each of the thirty-seven remaining weeks in the coal year ending March 31, 1919. This figure has only twice been attained—the week of June 15 and the week here reported.

With these facts in view the efforts of the Fuel Administration, operators and miners to increase production must be supplemented by the elimination of every wasteful or unnecessary use of coal.

Reports from the carriers show increased shipments for the week of July 13, ranging from 26 to 36 per cent.

LIGHTLESS NIGHT ORDER AGAIN PUT IN EFFECT

Under a new order the use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of coal, gas, oil or other fuel for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements or signs, or for the external ornamentation of any building, must be discontinued entirely on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week within New England and the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and will be entirely discontinued on Monday and Tuesday of each week in all the remainder of the United States. The order excepts bona fide roof gardens and outdoor restaurants and outdoor moving picture theaters.

Street illumination in all cities will be restricted to the hours between sunset and sunrise, and the amount of public lighting in any city will be reduced to that necessary for safety.

HAYES URGES ANTHRACITE OPERATORS AND MEN TO SPEED UP

Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers, has completed a tour of the anthracite mining field where he has been speaking to the mine operators and mine workers on the imperative need of speeding up production. His plea has been, particularly, that all mine workers shall, in the present crisis, work their full eight hours a day and persist in it through the six days of every week.

Thus, he has urged, in spite of the reduction of the mine workers' ranks caused by the draft and by voluntary enlistment, production could be brought to a point that would satisfy even the vastly increased war demands of the Government; would keep all the industries running full blast and would insure the domestic consumer against discomfort.

At a big meeting near Lansford, Pa., Mr. Hayes supplemented his own personal appeal by reading to the mine workers a letter from James B. Neale, Director of Production of the U. S. Fuel Administration, in which Mr. Neale said:

"I shall be glad if you will convey to the anthracite mine workers my greetings and make very clear to them the heavy responsibility which rests upon their shoulders in this hour of the Nation's need. Perhaps no one who is not in daily touch with the situation in the Fuel Administration in Washington, into which there is constantly coming information as to the needs for coal from all over the land, can fully realize the seriousness of the coal shortage and what a handicap it is to our success in the war. I am confident that I need only to state the fact that the shortage of coal is endangering the carrying out of our new war program and that the mine workers will then remove the danger.

"The task set for them is hard because of the inroads made in their ranks by the draft, voluntary enlistment and munition plants but there are still enough men and boys left in and about the mines to produce sufficient coal to meet the country's needs. To do this, however, will require, from each one, eight hours of work each day and the determination to produce a markedly increased tonnage. In this way only can the dangers and hardships which our soldiers in France must bear, be reduced to the minimum and many thousands of homes be kept warm during the coming winter.

"The mine workers above all others during the past years have proven themselves loyal to their comrades. There is no record of a mine disaster, where the lives of their fellows were endangered, that there were not more volunteers for

the rescue than could be used. And so I am sure they will come to the rescue now and will give willingly of their time and strength, so that General Pershing's boys may be fully equipped to put up a powerful and victorious fight against the Kaiser and his armies which are threatening our freedom and so that there may be no suffering from cold this winter.

"Since Mr. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, wrote you under date of June 12, pointing out the need of eight hours of work each day by each mine worker and a large increase in tonnage, there has been some improvement, but the tonnage is still far short of meeting the urgent demands being made by those in charge of the war program and by the domestic users. More than on any other group, the eyes of American are centered today on the mine workers. Great results are expected of them and I am sure they will be given gladly in the cause of humanity."

New High Records

Still is the news of the progress of the American troops at the front backed up by news of increasing progress on the part of the industrial soldiers of the republic in the coal mines. Reports to the United States Fuel Administration indicate that the mine workers are bending every energy to the task of creating a high tide of production.

District Representative E. A. Holmes of Birmingham, Ala., reports that for the week ending July 27 the entire state of Alabama shows a production of 433,738 net tons, an increase of 18,175 net tons over any production week in the history of the state.

For the same period C. E. Lenhart, District Representative of Uniontown, Pa., reports that the Connellsville region has shown an increased production of 2,600 net tons over any previous record. E. J. Howe, District Representative at Bluefield, Va., for the Tug River and Pocahontas regions reports an increase of 7,600 net tons over the previous high record.

Production Committee Appointed

James B. Neale, Director of Production, United States Fuel Administration has appointed a Production Committee to work with him in the Fuel Administration Building and aid him in the intensive campaign for increased production of coal. The members of the new committee are G. C. Foedisch of Philadelphia; Alan C. Dodson of Bethlehem, Pa., and Julian B. Huff of Greensburg, Pa.

WAR LABOR BOARD FINDS AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE

The National War Labor Board has decided against establishing a minimum wage to be applied generally throughout industry. The question of the determination and application of a fair living wage is to be decided in each case on the basis of the particular facts ascertained. At the same time, however, the board adopted a resolution, written by former President William H. Taft, and submitted jointly by Mr. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, the joint chairman, in which the attention of capital and labor is invited to the wisdom of composing their differences upon the basis of the principles and policies of the board as approved and promulgated by the President in his Proclamation of April 8, 1918.

In this resolution the War Labor Board adopts an attitude firmly opposed both to unjust profits on the part of capital and unreasonable demands on the part of labor, stating that capital should have only such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and the nation's cause; and that the physical well being of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness, in a comfort, reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war, should likewise be assured.

In so many words, the board declares the war to be an interregnum in which the wheels of industry should turn only in the common cause and for common ends, and neither for unjust profits on the part of capital or unfairly inflated wages on the part of labor, stressing maximum production as the paramount necessity and unselfish cooperation as the preliminary essentials to this accomplishment.

The adoption of the resolution marks the end of a lengthy discussion of the question of declaring and establishing a fixed amount as the minimum to be paid any workman in the United States.

It reaffirms, however, the principle that the worker is entitled to a wage sufficient to sustain himself and his family in health and reasonable comfort and restates the purpose of the board to apply the principle in each of the cases to come before it for decision.

Following is the resolution as passed unanimously by the board:

Resolved: That the National War Labor Board deems it an appropriate time to invite the attention of employers and workers alike to the wisdom of composing their differences in accord with the principles governing the National War Labor Board, which were approved and promulgated by the President in his proclamation of April 8, 1918.

That this war is not only a war of arms,

but also a war of workshops; a competition in the quantitative production and distribution of munitions and war supplies; a contest in industrial resourcefulness and energy.

That the period of the war is not a normal period of industrial expansion from which the employer should expect unusual profits or the employees abnormal wages; that it is an interregnum in which industry is pursued only for common cause and common ends.

That capital should only have such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and nation's cause, while the physical well being of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness in a comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war, should likewise be assured.

That this board should be careful in its conclusions not to make orders in this interregnum, based on approved views of progress in normal times, which, under war conditions, might seriously impair the present economic structure of our country.

That the declaration of our principles as to the living wage and an established minimum should be construed in the light of these considerations.

That for the present the board or its sections should consider and decide each case involving these principles on its particular facts and reserve any general rule of decision until its judgments have been sufficiently numerous, and their operation sufficiently clear, to make generalization safe.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON SMOKELESS COAL SHIPMENTS

An order has been issued by the U. S. Fuel Administration prohibiting any person owning or operating a dock on Lake Michigan or Lake Superior from selling, shipping, delivering or distributing smokeless coal received at any such dock from the New River, Pocahontas, Tug River or other field producing low volatile smokeless coal for any purpose other than making illuminating gas, by-product coke or coal briquettes, or for such other special purposes as may be designated by the Fuel Administration, by special permits.

The prohibition contained in the order also includes any such coal carried over from stocks of last year. Also it applies to all shipments of smokeless coal which are permitted under the Zone orders as well as to all out of zone shipments under zone permits.

To sell or deliver smokeless coal except as specified under the Order of today special permits must be obtained from the District Representative of the U. S. Fuel Administration in charge of docks on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

RETIRED MINERS HELP TO BREAK PRODUCTION RECORDS

Enthusiasm for increased production in the coal fields is growing rapidly and in practically every district the mine workers, who, as President Wilson says, are "enlisted in the great service army," are striving to break their own production records week by week.

A striking evidence that the mine worker has become impressed with the vital importance of the work entrusted to him comes from the mines of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company at Stoneboro, Pa.

These mines are the oldest in that section of the country and have for years produced a large quantity of high-grade coal. Their production is in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons a year.

There were in that section about one hundred and fifty miners who had been in the service of the company years ago, and, on account of age, had retired from active mine work. Realizing the country's need of coal at this time they came forward voluntarily and agreed once more to take up the pick and shovel. A large number of these men had been able to set aside sufficient to maintain them in comfort during their declining years, but, feeling they were not fit for military service, chose this way of emphasizing their loyalty to the country.

These men were given employment in a new opening on the mine, an opening not yet connected by railroad, but while waiting for a siding to be completed they have already mined over 4,000 tons of coal which is piled up waiting to be hauled away.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA MAKES FINE SHOWING

G. D. Kilgore, district representative at Norton, Va., has sent a telegram to the United States Fuel Administration saying:

"Southwest Virginia field is over the top with a production of 193,626 tons, week ended July 13. This is 94 per cent full time capacity. Total loss, 12,656 tons, of which 3,275 tons was due to car shortage; 9,145 tons due to labor shortage and 236 tons due to mine disability. This is greatest weekly production in history of the field. Labor efficiency greatly increased and we are striving to reach 200,000 tons weekly. We have started honor roll for operations producing from 90 to 100 per cent."

A letter of congratulation was sent to the district representative by James B. Neale, director of production, in which he said:

"I congratulate you and the operators and mine workers on their fine display of patriotism. The increased tonnage will help a lot in winning the war, and all parties in interest may feel they are truly performing just as patriotic a service as though they were fight-

ing in France. I am glad to know that a splendid spirit of patriotic cooperation exists, and under such a condition nothing can stop the southwestern Virginia field from producing at least 200,000 tons per week until the war is over."

Pennsylvania Miners Set High Records

So fully are the mine workers in most of the producing districts realizing the vital importance of speeding up the production of coal that they are beginning in various regions to set high production marks for themselves and are then bending every energy to beat their own records.

On July 18 F. W. Guthrie, president of the United States Coal Corporation, of Pittsburgh, sent a letter to the superintendent of all the mines under his control, in which he said:

"Let us set the top for July as 200,000 tons and all make up our minds to go 'over the top' for the month to the greatest extent possible. The Germans have started a big drive on the other side and our brave boys seem to be holding them in good shape. Let us start a drive of our own here at home to support our boys with the proportion of coal needed. I know that you and your men will be glad to do your share in this work."

This was July 18. On the 31st of the month Mr. Guthrie was able to send the following telegram to the United States Fuel Administration:

"Went over the top yesterday with production 201,691 tons. Hope to make 210,000 tons, including today."

Thus all records for the production of these mines was broken by the patriotic effort of the mine workers.

James B. Neale, Director of Production, on receipt of this news wired:

"I shall be glad if you will express to your superintendents and to all of your mine workers my appreciation of their true patriotism and say to them that the United States Fuel Administration is confident that before long a 'ten thousand ton day' will be regarded as below the average."

Half Cent Advance Permitted

The National Petroleum War Service Committee has been advised by the United States Fuel Administration that it does object to an advance of one-half cent a gallon in the wholesale tank wagon market price of gasoline, naphtha and refined oil throughout the entire United States. The reason for this advance is the recent increase in railroad rates throughout the United States.

In no instance shall the increase in the wholesale prices of these products be permitted to cause an advance in the price to the consumer of more than one-half cent per gallon.



ALEXANDER V. DYE

A widely known member of the Phelps-Dodge staff.

EXPECT TO SAVE 3,000,000 TONS OF COAL AT INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

The complete organization of the Industrial Furnace Section, of the Fuel Administration to handle fuel conservation in all furnaces with the exception of those operated for the production of power, heat and light has been effected. This includes those plants using fuel for direct heat, such as the clay products industries.

This section is in charge of an experienced engineer who has under his immediate supervision thirteen districts comprised of thirty-one states, covering the territory in which industrial furnaces are used. Each district has a local head who has in his organization an advisory board and a corps of inspecting engineers.

The newly appointed district chiefs met at the Fuel Administration Building for a conference with A. F. Greaves-Walker, the chief of the section. The district chief made report based on a preliminary survey of each district. Their conservative estimates of probable annual savings was 3,000,000 tons of coal.

A standard questionnaire is being furnished each plant owner in advance of the inspection, which he will fill out and hold for the inspector. The rating of each plant will be based upon the efficiency with which fuel is

used. All wasteful burning processes will be taken into account; but an opportunity for correcting wasteful conditions will be given before inspection. Recommendations will accompany each questionnaire, several items of which will apply to each and every plant, and if followed will improve conditions materially. The inspecting engineer will be in a position to make further recommendations to each owner after inspecting his plant.

The clay products, lime, cement and glass industries will be inspected first.

It is considered important that all existing fuel conservation committees, committees of chambers of commerce and national defense, manufacturers' associations and other bodies engaged in conservation work within the territory of any district shall be continued in full force and that the cooperation of such organizations shall be obtained.

By appealing to the patriotism of the furnace owner, at the same time presenting tangible facts which show him a way of saving money for himself and fuel for the nation's use in the prosecution of the war, little trouble is expected in bringing about conservation of fuel through the proper regulation and operation of all industrial furnaces.

HENRY S. WILLIAMS, NOTED

GEOLOGIST, DIES IN CUBA

Henry Shaler Williams of Ithaca, N. Y., died in Havana, July 31, of pleurisy. He was seventy-one years old. Professor Williams was well known as a geologist. His research work in Cuba resulted in the development of oil fields in the island.

Professor Williams was one of the best known geologists and paleontologists in the country, having been placed in charge of many important investigations and having written much on geology. From 1832 to 1912 he was Professor of Geology at Yale University, and since 1912 had been Emeritus Professor of Geology at Cornell University. For some time he was in charge of the Devonian Laboratory of the United States Geological Survey, and was associate editor of the American Journal of Science and Journal of Geology. He represented the United States in the International Congress of Geology.

Professor Williams was born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1847, and was graduated from Yale in 1868. He became assistant in paleontology in his alma mater, but after two years left to become Professor of Natural Science in Kentucky University. From there he went to Cornell, where he remained until his appointment at Yale.

All of Professor Williams's writings were of an abstruse nature, so that he was best known among scholars. Among his works were: "A Geological Biology," "Correlation Papers, Devonian and Carboniferous," "On the Theory of Organic Variation"; also many papers on Devonian geology and paleontology.

Year Limit on Contracts Revoked

By an order of the U. S. Fuel Administration operators, producers and jobbers of coal and coke under certain conditions may make contracts covering a longer period than one year.

The order amends the former order, dated December 24, 1917, prohibiting the making of contracts for a longer period than a year by providing that the United States Fuel Administrator may in his discretion upon application and submission to him of satisfactory evidence specially approve of the making of any particular contract covering a period longer than one year, or without limitation as to date of termination. Any such contract so specially approved shall, however be subject to all orders, rules and regulations of the United States Fuel Administrator then or hereafter at any time in force.

MAXIMUM CHARCOAL PRICE FIXED BY FUEL ADMINISTRATION

To provide for the better distribution of charcoal, the U. S. Fuel Administration has promulgated regulations covering the distribution of car load lots, together with the maximum prices which may be charged by the producer therefor.

Under the regulations, the maximum prices of charcoal in car lots shall be: lump in bulk, 20 cents per bushel; lump in bags, 22 cents per bushel; screenings in bags, 20 cents per bushel. All the maximum prices apply to car lots sold to consumers or to dealers for wagon delivery. Any commission paid to selling agencies or margins allowed to jobbers, shall be paid by the vendors, and shall not be added to the established prices. Where wagon deliveries are made by the producer to the purchaser, a reasonable charge for such handling may be added subject to the approval of the Federal Fuel Administrator for the state in which such deliveries are made.

Where charcoal is shipped in bags the actual cost of the bags may be added to the prices given. The purchaser may return bags suitable for refilling to the point of shipment within sixty days after date of shipment, in which case the price charged for the bags shall be refunded.

New Coke Prices

By orders of the United States Fuel Administration, price regulations have been established on crushed and screened coke and breeze produced in by-product ovens, on crushed and screened coke and breeze made in beehive ovens, on beehive coke in the state of Utah, and on gas coke.

As anthracite coal is not obtainable in cer-

tain districts where gas coke is produced, and as there are no published railroad freight rates on anthracite coal to such districts, the base price for such coke at the plant, plus the lowest published coke freight rate to such point, shall be: Run of retorts, \$5.50; run of retorts, screened above $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size, \$6; screened and sized about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size, \$6.50; screened and sized between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, \$4.50.

The prices of gas coke, at the plant in districts where anthracite coal is obtainable, sold to dealers for distribution in less than car lots or delivered direct to consumers for household purposes, are fixed as follows: Screened and sized above $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, the same price established for stove anthracite in the same locality; run of retorts, screened about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 25 cents less than the price of stove anthracite; run of retorts, not screened, 75 cents less than the price of stove anthracite. Coke sold for purposes other than those just mentioned will take the same price as gas coke in localities where anthracite is not obtainable.

The maximum price for breeze shall be one-half the price established for run of retorts coke unscreened made in gas retorts where such breeze is produced.

The order relating to coke made in beehive ovens provides that the price per ton, f. o. b. the ovens, for crushed coke over $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size, shall be the maximum price for 72-hour selected foundry coke, plus 30 cents. All prepared sizes of clean dry-screened coke under $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size, shall be \$1 less than the price for blast furnace coke made at beehive ovens where such coke is produced. The maximum price for breeze shall be one-half the price established for blast-furnace coke made in beehive ovens where such breeze is produced.

The maximum price for coke per ton, f. o. b. cars at ovens, for crushed coke over $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size, produced at any by-product oven plant, shall be the maximum price for run of ovens coke plus 50 cents. This shall include all prepared sizes of clean hard coke over $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size, whether crushed or screened mechanically or screened by hand. The maximum price per ton, f. o. b. cars at ovens, for all prepared sizes of clean dry-screened coke under $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size shall be \$1 per ton less than the price for run of ovens made in by-product ovens where such coke is produced. The price per ton for breeze shall be one-half the price of run of oven coke made in by-product ovens where such breeze is produced.

Prices for coke produced in the state of Utah were established as follows: Eight and a half dollars per ton for smelting or furnace coke, \$9.50 per ton for 72-hour selected foundry coke.

John T. Burns, western secretary of the American Mining Congress, is now at the Washington office, where he will be during the next three months. Secretary Callbreath left early in August for an extended western trip.

PENDING LEGISLATION INTERESTING TO PRODUCERS

The following bills of interest to the mining industry have been introduced in Congress since the July issue of the JOURNAL:

S. 4789—King: To establish a branch of the Interior Department in the Western States and to transfer to such branch certain bureaus and offices of the Interior Department. Branch to be established in some public lands state west of the Mississippi River and location to be designated by the President under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The bill provides for the transfer from the District of Columbia to the proposed Western office the offices of the Commissioner of Public Lands, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, the Reclamation Service, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with all such equipment as may be necessary to the administration of such bureaus. Bill carries with it certain provisions affecting the Forestry Service. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is provided for the erection of buildings, etc.

S. Res. 274—Shields: Directing Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the Senate with all available information concerning phosphate rock found in the United States, location of deposits, quantity mined and exported, cost of production, amount now used in commercial fertilizers and suggestions for proper legislation for the further development of the phosphate industry.

S. 4795—McKellar: To amend existing law encouraging production, conservation and distribution of food and fuel. Making it unlawful for any agent of the Government whose duty it is to solicit or execute contracts to solicit, induce or execute contracts with any firm, corporation or business association with which he is associated or of which he is a stockholder or officer.

S. 4823—Lenroot: Governing child labor in mines or quarries and other enterprises. Fixing an excise tax of 5 per cent upon the accrued profits of the year of any mine in which children under the age of 16 have been employed during the year. Fixing authority in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Secretary of Labor to administer the act. Authorizing inspection of properties for enforcement of the law. Providing for reports from employers and fixing penalties for violations.

S. 3220—H. R. 12032: Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make investigations through the Bureau of Mines of lignite coals and peat, and to determine their practicability as fuel and in producing commercial products.

H. R. 12705—Green: Providing for an excise tax of 5 per cent upon the price of all production from mines, mills, factories, etc., employing children between the ages of 14 and 16 more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in one week.

H. J. Res. 315—Watson: Proposing the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States: "The Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to regulate the wages of laborers and mechanics employed in any occupation or industry of the United States; to regulate the amount of fees to be charged and paid for professional services; to regulate the hours of labor in industries and occupations in the United States, the Territories, and insular possessions thereof and the District of Columbia; and to regulate the prices of all commodities produced in or offered for sale or consumption within the United States, the Territories and the Insular Possessions thereof and the District of Columbia.

**WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD TAKES
CONTROL OF SULPHUR SUPPLY**

The War Industries Board has passed a resolution, approved by the President, taking over control of the production and distribution of sulphur materials. This was made necessary by the increased demand from the Government for sulphur in the manufacture of explosives and for other purposes and by the increasing burdens on the rail and water systems in the transportation of materials.

William G. Woolfolk, chief of the section in charge of sulphur and pyrites, has been named to act for the War Industries Board in controlling the production and distribution of sulphur materials, availing himself of such voluntary assistance as he may see fit of individuals or committees representing the producers and users of such materials.

**MAGNESITE IMPORTS NOW
ALLOWED ON BACKHAUL**

The War Trade Board, by a new ruling, has amended the restriction upon the importation of magnesite to permit its importation, under the backhaul proviso, permitting the importation of magnesite when shipped as return cargo from Europe and the Mediterranean Coast of Africa, and when shipped from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay.

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Priority for Mine Supplies

The United States Fuel Administration announces the appointment of Roy A. Rainey of New York and David D. Bush of Chicago to the Production Bureau to take charge of priorities in mine supplies. They will work in conjunction with the War Industries Board to see that the production of coal is not hampered or lessened by reason of needed material or equipment.

The Dorr Company announces a change, effective August 1, in the address of its New York office to 101 Park Avenue, where much needed additional space has been secured to care for the continued expansion of its business.

The Bureau of Oil Conservation, Oil Division, U. S. Fuel Administration, is desirous of securing a combustion engineer for each of the following districts, who will act as an inspector, visiting all plants within his district using fuel oil and natural gas: Boston, Providence, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Tulsa, New Orleans and San Francisco.

It is desirable to have these men act as volunteers where possible, but the Administration is prepared to pay a reasonable compensation for men who cannot afford to give their services to the Government. Only men who have had experience in fuel oil and natural gas combustion would be of value.

PERSONALS

Carroll Miller, formerly general manager of the Western United Gas and Electric Company, of Aurora, Ill., has resigned his position and has gone to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will be permanently located.

O. F. Brinton, of Oklahoma, was in New York and Washington during the month.

T. L. Lewis, of West Virginia, was several days in the capital the latter part of July.

Temple Chapman stopped at the Washington office of the American Mining Congress, en route to his home in Missouri.

B. H. Dunshee has left Montana, where he has been connected with the Anaconda Copper Company for many years, and will hereafter reside in California.

Mr. A. Niedermeyer, for many years connected with the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, most recently as works manager of the Snow-Holly Works of that corporation, at Buffalo, N. Y., resigned on May 31 to devote his entire time to enterprises of his own.



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Western Chemical Co., Denver, Colo.

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Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., 115 Broadway, New York City.

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Indiana Laboratories Co., Hammond, Ind.
Ledoux & Co., Inc., 99 John Street, New York
Lucius Pitkin, Inc., 47 Fulton Street, New York City.
Pennsylvania Smelting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Connellsville Mfg. & Mine Supply Co., Connellsville, Pa.

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American Mine Door Co., Canton, Ohio

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H. Channon Co., Chicago, Ill.
Goodrich Co., B. F., Akron, Ohio
Jeffrey Mfg. Co., 958 N. Fourth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio

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Leetonia Tool Co., Leetonia, Ohio

BIT SHARPENERS

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General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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Cleveland Belting & Mach. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Randle Machine Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio

BOLTS (Expansion)

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Goodin, Reid & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

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Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilnot Engineering Co., Hazleton, Pa.

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The Lunkenheimer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

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Frank Prox Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio
Cross Engineering Co., Carbondale, Pa.
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

CHEMISTS

Hunt, Robt., & Co., Insurance Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
Indiana Laboratories Co., Hammond, Ind.
Ledoux & Co., A. R., Inc., 99 John Street, New York City
E. J. Longyear Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lucius Pitkin, Inc., 47 Fulton Street, New York City
Richards, W. J., Denver, Colo.
Western Chemical Co., Denver, Colo.

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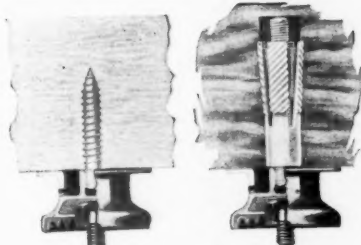
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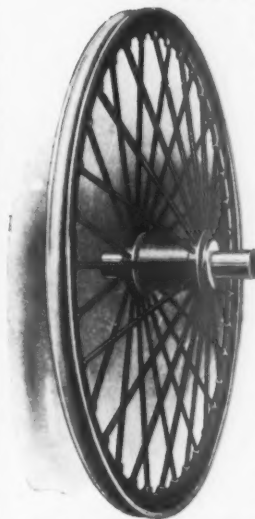
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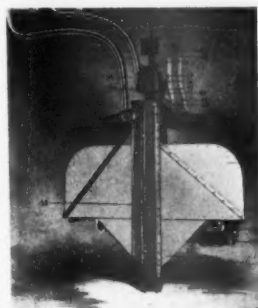
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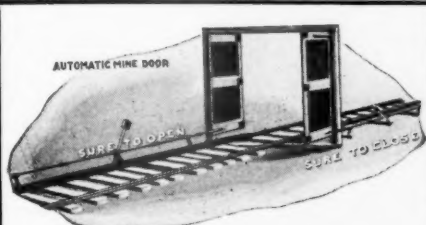
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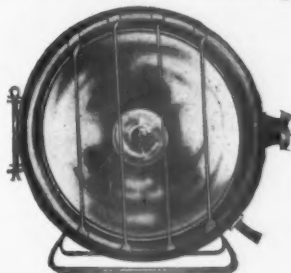
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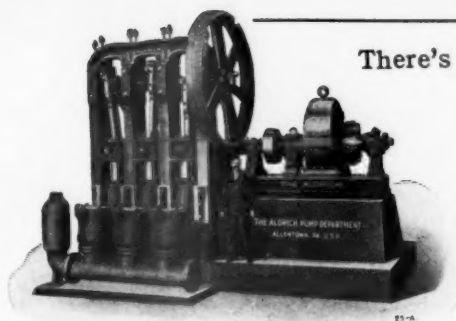
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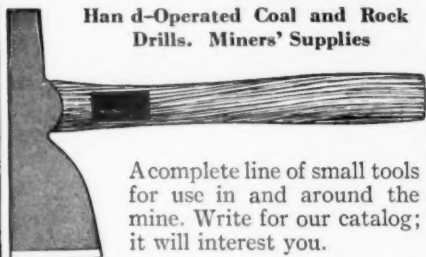
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THAT Red Cross supplies are being sold to shopkeepers by dishonest Red Cross officials.
 THAT the Masonic orders have protested against allowing the Knights of Columbus to build recreation huts for soldiers.
 THAT interned German prisoners are being fed five meals a day.
 THAT this is "a rich man's war" or "a business man's war."
 THAT farmers are profiteering.
 THAT nine American warships were sunk in a disastrous engagement in the North Sea.

YOU FIND HIM in hotel lobbies, smoking compartments, clubs, offices and even in homes. He thinks it's clever to repeat "inside facts" about the war. He is a scandal-monger of the most dangerous type. He repeats all the rumors, criticisms and lies he hears about our country's part in the war. He gives you names, places, dates. He is very plausible.

But if you pin him down, if you ask him what he really **knows** at first-hand, he becomes vague, non-committal, slippery. He tries to make you think that the Government can fool you, if you are willing to let it—but it can't fool him. No, siree! He's too smart.

People like that are hurting your country every day. They are playing the Kaiser's game. They are fighting against this country. They are making it harder to win the war.

Through their vanity or curiosity or **treason** they are helping German propagandists to sow the seeds of discontent.

For every lie that has been travel originated with a German spy. Don't forget that. There was the one about the President's Secretary. It was said, and said again, and spread broadcast that Mr. Tumulty was convicted of treason and shot at Fort Leavenworth. That lie was easily scotched by a public statement from Mr. Tumulty himself.

But other lies are more insidious—harder to down. In another paragraph some of them are told. But they are only a few of many.

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First—Safety and efficiency in mining operations.

Second—Intelligent conservation with a view to the highest utilization and the prevention of waste of mineral resources.

Third—The protection of mining investors against fraud and misrepresentation; the stimulation of investment in real mining and to demonstrate that mining is a business and not a gamble.

Fourth—Uniformity in state laws governing mining operations carried on under like conditions.

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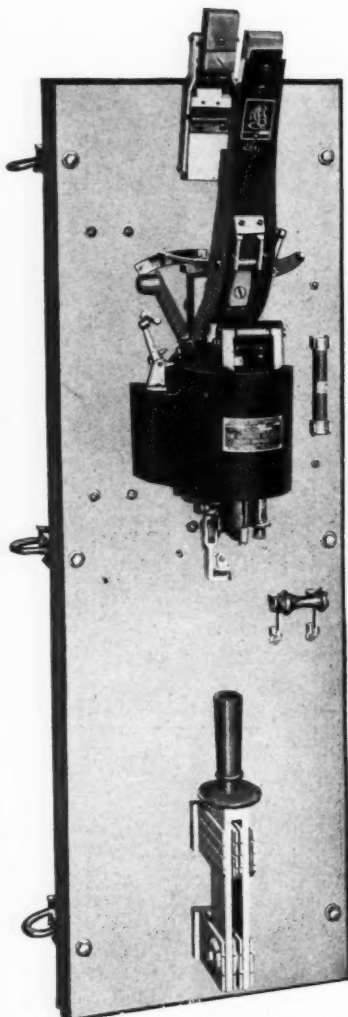
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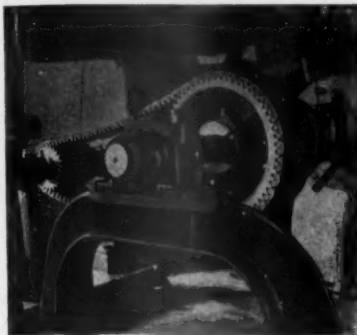
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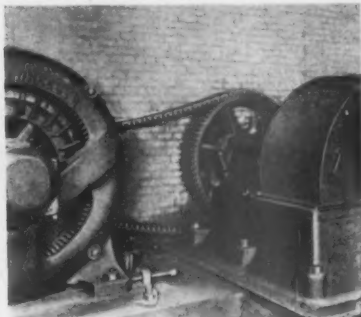
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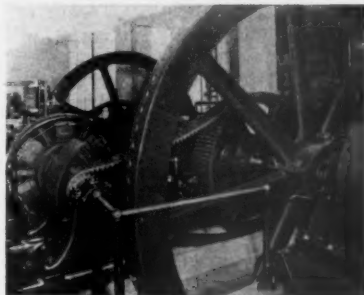
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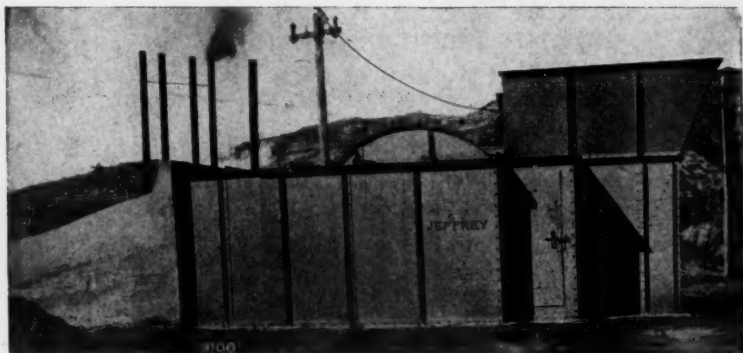


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